The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2806 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

More Rumors About Changes in the Cabinet.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indications of Conservatism in the South.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Chosen Delegate to the Georgia Convention.

The Palmetto Flag Groaned at and Hissed in Baltimore.

Another Great Union Mass Meeting to be Held in Virginia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARIES COBB AND THOMPSON—PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JUDGE TANEY'S RESIGNATION—FEW ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Indications to-day are decidedly in favor of an early change in the Cabine' The state of affairs in Georgia, and the position of Secretary COBB has so affected him as to lay him up sick in bed. In the meantime, his family are packing up for home, and will be ready to leave in a few days. Mr. COBB now alleges that ill health precludes the possibility of his continuing in his laborious position. Secretary THOMPSON will no doubt follow suit, in view of the late action of the Mississippi Senators and Representatives, though without the pretext of ill health.

The announcement of Judge TANEY'S resignation is premature. He will resign so soon as it is ascertained that Judge BLACK'S nomination can be confirmed. If the South Carolina Senators are absent it will not be risked, lest the opposition of DOUGLAS and PUGH might lose the nomination. Judge BLACK'S pamphlets have not been forgotten ; neither has the fact that he franked them through the mails indorsed "official business." When the succession is arranged satisfactorily, Judge TANEY will resign to keep the appointment out of Mr. LINCOLN'S hands.

The War Department has no information touching Capt. MEIGS' call for protection to an unfinished fortification on Tortugas Island. The fortification is unfinished, but when completed and furnished with armament will afford no protection to Florida. It only commands a distant dépôt for our national ships. The islands are rocks, and there are no persons there but Government employes.

We have but few arrivals as yet of Members of Congress, but we have any amount of speculation as to what will be the first steps taken after they do arrive. The calendars lying over from last session are large. The lobby are evidently despairing. If the Union be dissolved, who will foot their bills ?

Letters received here from leading men in South Carolina say their State will insist on Free Trade, whatever may be the combination of States hereafter formed. What say the other states to this speck of contention in a Southern Confederacy ?

Messrs. SWEENY, KILLEBREWER, FANT & Co. quote Virginia money at six per cent. discount, and Sight Exchange on New-York at three per cent. premium.

Q.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE FIRST BUSINESS IN ORDER—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, &C.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

This city has presented an unusually busy appearance to-day, for the members and other persons interested in their deliberations have been arriving to be present at the opening of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a Convention.

The Legislature, however, has just really for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise four hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

Out of the one hundred and sixty-seven members there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist—every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that if a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, he would be summarily dealt with. There is little said here, however, upon the great question which now agitates the nation. The people have reposed into quietude, but it is the repose of settled conviction and calm, deliberate determination,

There is but one sentimentpervading the minds of the entire community, a sentiment that is entertained alike by all classes of citizens ; and that is, that South Carolina will not, under any circumstances, remain in the Union. There are many men in South Carolina who have been dearly devoted to the Union, men who deeply deplore the necessity that has existed for its dissolution. There are very few in all the State who would not have preferred that South Carolina could have been permitted to sit under the protecting wings of the parent Confederacy ; and the great heart of the State, as represented in the thousands of her people, has bled as she has been compelled to deliberately and conscientiously resolve that she could not remain another day in the Union. But the question was narrowed down to this point, that she must either give up the Union or give up all the elements of her own vitality ; and the first law of nature demanded that she should protect herself. Therefore, South Carolina is now out of the Union as much as she can be. All that remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact by the Convention which is to meet on the 17th of December. No human power, nothing but an interposition of Providence can avert it. It is a great pity that the North did not, and does not, or will not, understand the South and her institutions in their true character ; for if they did matters would certainly never have come to this lamentable condition.

The State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the Federal Government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, seventy thousand soldiers within her own boundaries, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defence of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die, or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of Northern encroachments on her rights.

The Governor will send in his message at one o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such a direct trade. To this end the proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason to the State, and settling the punishment for that offence. It is believed that he will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an Abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection ; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take $50,000 worth of arms annually, for five years, from Major RIPLEY, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman ; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the armory. He probably will recommend what the Legislature has already anticipated him in, that is to arm the State at the earliest practical period, so as to prepare for the first overt act on the part of the Federal Government. It is believed, however, that the State is well armed already, for, in addition to the arms in the arsenals, many of which are of the most approved pattern, the existing law under which the military of the State is organized requires each man to have his own firearms.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The city is quiet to-day. The members of the Legislature are nearly all gone to Columbia. The regular session opens to-morrow night. The Governor's Message will be read on Tuesday.

It is rumored that troops are coming to Fort Moultrie.

It is now evident that none will be sent to the Convention unless strongly committed to secession.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Financially matters are growing desperate here. A petition is to-day circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. It will be presented to-morrow ; but the banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed.

The Governor's Message is anxiously looked for here.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE RETURN OF MR. RUFFIN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—ANOTHER UNION MASS MEETING TO BE HELD—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 26.

EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, arrived here to-day from South Carolina, having failed so far to hitch Virginia to the Palmetto State. Mr. RUFFIN is an honest Disunionist. He admitted this evening, in the presence of several gentleman, that he was for Disunion, no matter who should be elected.

A grand Union mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union will be held at Fincastle on the second Monday in December.

The Committee of Conference of the different banks in this city agreed to-day to receive on deposit the notes of all solvent banks in the State, with the exception of the Wheeling banks and Valley Bank—the branches at Staunton and Charlotteville excepted.

The Treasurer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice to-day that from and after this date he will be prepared to cash the interest coupons of the first and second mortgages of the Company, due in New-York on the 1st of January, 1861, without discount for prepayment.

A few of the merchants held a meeting to-night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, with regard to the rules of exchange between Richmond and the Northern cities, but they adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion.

The weather is pleasant, and everything is quiet in the city.

S.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE PALMETTO FLAG HISSED IN BALTIMORE—SIGNIFICANT DEMONSTRATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Nov. 24.

An association calling themselves the "Southern Volunteers," displayed the Palmetto flag from their place of meeting to-day. A large crowd was attracted by the novelty of the thing, and the flag was greeted with groans and hisses from the crowds and with plaudits from the Volunteers. Capt. JONES, of the bark *Isabel*, also displayed the Palmetto flag from the mast-head of his vessel this morning, when all the ships in the vicinity immediately ran up the stars and stripes.

FROM GEORGIA.

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND PICKENS CHOSEN DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS and Dr. PICKENS have been unanimously chosen as delegates to the late Convention from Taliafero County. Mr. STEPHENS made a characteristic conservative speech.

The banks, to-day, advanced their rates for sight drafts on New-York to a half per cent. premium.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Senate Bank bill passed the House 93 to 27. A veto is expected. The bill will probably pass over the veto.

PROBABLE RE-ELECTION OF MR. CLINGMAN

PETERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Nov. 26.

Senator CLINGMAN has been renominated by the Democratic caucus at Raleigh, N. C., for Senator.

Hon. M. MANLEY was elected Supreme Court Judge by the Legislature of North Carolina on Saturday. There was considerable talk among the members of secession.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGIA.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Manufacturers' Bank of Macon suspended this morning.

Business is prostrate everywhere. It is whispered that there will be many heavy failures in Savannah this week.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Planters', Union and State Banks of Tennessee have suspended, at the request of the community.

MORE STEERAGE PASSENGERS RETURNED.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston, brought home 47 steerage passengers, sent back by the authorities of that city. She also brings $16,800 in specie, consigned to W. H. DICKMAN, which is unusual.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER—THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF SECESSION—THE FEDERAL COURT—THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860

To-day being kept as one of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the scene has been somewhat varied, and instead of secession harangues, we have had, from all the pulpits in the city, sermons bordering more or less on the same subject. Every one here is for secession, the ministers of the Gospel not even excepted, although the most of them treat the subject in its mildest form, and all, as far as I am able to learn, most eloquently invoked Divine interposition in the present crisis.

The members of the Legislature and other leading men of the State are beginning to arrive, and by the end of the week we shall be in a whirl of excitement again. The proposition to buy the slaves in the South meets no favor in South Carolina. Here the matter is not regarded as one of dollars and cents. This State, it is confidently asserted, has now more slaves, by at least a third, than the land-owners can work, and yet there cannot be found an owner who will part with one at any price ; the negroes remain in families from generation to generation. It is the feeling of insecurity that has determined the people of South Carolina to settle the matter now ; it is not through fear that Mr. LINCOLN will commit any overt act against the South, but the fact that he has been elected by a sectional party, and the determination not to trust the interests of the State in the hands of a sectional President. This is the foundation-stone on which the structure of secession is to be built. The planters of South Carolina have not forgotten the desolation caused in the West Indies by the emancipation act of the English Parliament, and they are firm in their determination that the same scenes of devastation and misery shall never be enacted on the soil of Carolina. I am only giving you the views of prominent men here ; they are not my own, for I make no pretensions to political economy.

Another potent argument used here is, that it is a matter of impossibility to raise cotton, rice and sugar, the three staple products of the Southern States, by white labor. Leaving the effects of the climate out of the question, they assert that the very nature of the white man revolts at this peculiar kind of labor. They publicly declare that if five thousand white men were to come here and enter as laborers on the cotton and rice plantations, in less than two years there would not be a dozen left to tell the tale of their sufferings. The planters themselves dare not show their faces on their lands, except at certain hours in the middle of the day, for fear of contracting the diseases peculiar to the locality. The whites who have the hardihood to remain on the plantations sicken and die, while the negro will not only grow fat and lazy, but in many instances live to an extraordinary old age. Now, they say, free all these Carolina negroes, and where is the cotton to come from, to feed your thousands of factories in the North? These and hundreds of similar arguments are used here daily, and by men in every station in life—the judge and the jurist, the learned professor and the eloquent divine, by statesmen, by those learned in the law—in fact, by every one, the ladies not excepted. Is it any wonder, then, that South Carolina presents an unbroken front in favor of secession?

The Federal Court called for Monday next, at Columbia, will not be held, the Marshal having given notice to the jurors summoned that their services will not be required at the present time.

The Banks have not suspended, and will not do so, unless actual hostilities take place between the State and Federal authorities.

The young New-York officer who volunteered a regiment last week is not, I assure you, a man of straw. I am not permitted to give his name, and I can only say that he was educated at West Point, where he graduated with distinguished honors, and that his father was as true and gallant a soldier as ever marched into action under the stars and stripes.

Z. FOR X.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860—P. M.

This vicinity was visited yesterday by a severe storm of rain and snow, which somewhat thinned the congregations in the different churches. There were services in the Episcopal, the Catholic, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist churches. The sermon of Rev. Mr. SHAND, Episcopal, is highly spoken of by those who listened to it. I attended the Presbyterian Church, and the sermon of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL was truly one of the most eloquent ever uttered. The Doctor is himself a wealthy planter and had hard work to keep his friends from putting his name on the ticket to the Convention from this District. In commencing his sermon he said that during the twenty-five years he had been in the ministry he had on all occasions refrained from introducing politics into the pulpit, and the critical state of affairs only made him do so now. As a citizen of the State he had always held his opinions on the important topics of the day, but when he entered the House of God, he threw off wordly affairs and became what he had ever professed to be, an humble minister of the Lord. He then went to work, and in the most thrilling strains of eloquence pointed out the numerous short-comings, not only of the United States, but of the State Governments, South Carolina included. He said that the State of South Carolina had this day clothed herself in sackcloth and ashes, and was now bowed down in humble supplication for Divine Grace. He exhorted his hearers to remain calm but firm ; he wanted the State to take no step from which she would have to recede ; let the Convention do what was right, and then leave the result in the hands of the Almighty.

At Camden, about 30 miles from here, the Minute Men paraded and attended the Methodist Church in a body. Rev. E. J. MEYNARDY preached a strong secession sermon, taking for his text the words, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." I am told that the entire sermon breathed nothing but secession and resistance to the Federal Government.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of fire-arms is about commencing operations at Camden. The Company start with a capital of $30 000, divided into shares of $100 each, and those at the head of it expect to do a large business.

One of the largest dry goods merchants in Columbia has just received an order for a large number of knapsacks from the Governor. It is supposed the order is given in consequence of the report of the Military Committee, now ready to be made to the Legislature.

The weather is delightful to-day.

Z FOR X.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860—P. M.

The many able articles in the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and other papers in reference to a Convention of all the States for the purpose of altering or amending the present Federal Constitution, is, in my humble judgment, just so much labor lost, as far as this State is concerned, and the people here look upon them with the most perfect indifference. The Southern people desire no alteration whatever in the Constitution ; they are perfectly satisfied with that sacred instrument as it has been handed down to us ; but as far as South Carolina is concerned, her people are determined that it shall have the interpretation given it by the Supreme Court of the United States. This State disdains making any cautious opposition to Mr. LINCOLN ; she cares not one jot what are his opinions on the "Peculiar Institution," or on any other subject ; but she is resolved not to remain in the Union under the rule of a sectional President. Now, as no Convention can possibly prevent the President elect from assuming the reins of Government on the 4th of March next, it requires no prophet to see at once the precise position of South Carolina. In reference to National Conventions, there are not a few here who believe the venerable old relic of corruption defunct. Some go so far as to say that it gave up the ghost on a certain day in June, at the Front-street Theatre, in the City of Baltimore, on which solemn occasion its death dirge was chaunted, although the immediate friends of the family refrained from going into mourning until the evening of the 6th of November.

Maj. BEN MCCULLOCH, of Texas memory, arrived here, to-day, and is stopping at HUNT'S United States Hotel. What the object of his visit is I cannot say.

The news of the suspension of some of the Northern Banks appears to have had no effect whatever here. So far the Banks of South Carolina hold out, and it is thought they will continue to do so until the contingency arises contemplated by the Legislature.

Z FOR X.

GEORGIA.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE DONE—THE STATE CONVENTION—SECESSION PROBABLE.

——, GA., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

I think that I can now tell you what will be done in Georgia in reference to the exciting subject of the day.

And first let me state the views of the *quiet, Union-loving citizens.*

The Liberty-laws of many of the Northern States are considered as distinct violations of the letter of the Constitution. Neither this letter of the Constitution, nor the oaths of men, (officials,) to maintain it, offer any security to the Southern States that their rights will be respected.

The election of LINCOLN is critical, because it shows that the Constitutional element at the North has lost all power. It is hence evident that the struggle for their rights is becoming hopeless. While loving the Union as it was, they distrust the Union as it is, and feel assured that their rights are safer in their own hands than in the hands of the Republican Party.

The conduct of Georgia, (doubtless the leading Southern State,) will be this: A Convention will be called ; the grievances of the Southern States will be set forth ; an earnest appeal will be made to the Northern States to repeal their unconstitutional Liberty-laws, and to enact others securing to the Southern States their rights. If this appeal shall fail, the State will then abandon the Union.

In such a case, after the failure of such an attempt, the greater part of the Southern States may be expected to secede.

Let us hope that the integrity of the North will listen to the earnest remonstrance of the South, and that they will decide to maintain the Union as it was in the times of the earlier Peesidents.

Few men will be found in our State who will not join in recession if this plan which I have described to you shall be carried out unsuccessfully. The plour, peaceful, God-fearing, law-abiding citizens are convinced that something must be done.

South Carolina and Alabama will probably adopt the same course as Georgia. There will be unity of action.

Let the Republicans then who wish to preserve the Union, compare the provision of the Constitution respecting the giving up fugitive slaves, with the laws passed by Massachusetts and other Northern States to hinder their delivery. If they find that they have done wrong, let them confess it, and do right. If they feel after this examination that they have done right in passing these laws, let them prepare for the dissolution of the Union. Yours truly.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

I have been spending several days at the capital of our State since I wrote you, and as you desire to be informed of the exact posture of affairs and the probable events of the future, in this section of the Union, I drop you a line in further answer to the questions propounded in your letter.

After an intimate association of some days with the members of our Legislature, of all sections and parties, and a careful inquiry into their views and the views of their constituents, my mind has become satisfied that our Convention, which is to melt the 16th of January, *will declare for a separation, and take the necessary steps to perfect it.* With few exceptions, there is a coming together of all parties on this point, the main difference between the radicals and conservatives being as to the *time* and *mode* of action. The County meetings throughout the State, almost without exception, have declared for a separation as a preferred alternative to submission to the government of Mr. LINCOLN and his party. I am firmly convinced that so far, at least, as the lower tier of the Southern States are concerned, in less than ninety days the Union will be at an end.

I make no comment on this state of affairs ; my object is simply to state to you what I believe to be true, without approval or condemnation, and I rely on your confidence (I hope such exists) in my candor to protect me against all suspicion of an attempt to impose on you an unfair statement of the case.

Whether it is in the power of the North, should she feel disposed, to arrest this course of events, I am unprepared to say. I hope it is.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

LOCAL POLITICS.

COMING REBELLION IN TAMMANY HALL—THE CONSPIRATORS AND THE MEN WHOSE SCALPS THEY ARE IN PURSUIT OF.

There are wars and rumors of wars in the inner circles of our City Democracy. Nothing less than a regularly organized conspiracy on the part of the "outs" to get in ; while those who are "in" display no particular desire to continue so, but are resolved that the conspiratorial "outs" shall not be their successors. In the dire conflict now raging, the old Wigwam of Tammany Hall rocks and reels upon its foundations. Such heavy artillery was never before brought to bear against it as is now firing hot-shot, bombshells, grape, shrapnels and asphyxiating balls under the distinguished superintendency of GEORGE H. PURSER, THOMAS BYRNES, JOHN NESBITT, WILLIAM MINER, ISAIAH RYNDERS, and some dozen others of equally high character and popularity.

The grand struggle for which these gentleman have united their strength, has reference to the formation of the next General Committee of Tammany Hall ; and the special objects of their vengeance are ELIJAH F. PURDY, NELSON J. WATERBURY, WM. D. KENNEDY, M. T. BRENNAN, the Committee of Fifteen *et al.* There are frequent caucuses held at the house of Mr. PURSER, in the Fifteenth Ward, and it is claimed by the "outsiders" that they have a majority of the Committee in their favor. The "insiders" deny this, but say that, personally, they have no wish to continue in positions which only entail trouble and expense. They desire a thorough reform of the Committee on a basis which shall bring in new men of good character, and with the names neither hackneyed in politics nor contaminated with suspicions of any sort.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

We are happy to observe, among the Republican nominees for the Board of Councilmen, in the Fifth Senatorial District, the name of WM. ORTON. He is a gentleman widely known to the reading masses of the country, through his former connection with the publishing house of ORTON, MULLIGAN & Co., carrying on business at Auburn, and in this City. During the Fremont campaign, this house published and circulated great quantities of valuable campaign books and documents, and Mr. ORTON did good service to the Republican cause. An active, honest and intelligent gentleman, thoroughly devoted to, and identified with, the interests of the City, few better selections could have been made by the Republican, or any other party, desiring honest and economical City government.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Tammany and Mozart Conventions for nominating an Alderman of the First District, was held last evening, and resulted in the nomination of HUGH G. CROLIER as the Union candidate. The First Warders repudiated the nomination as soon as it was announced, and several prominent politicians declared he could not get 100 votes in that Ward. JOHN E. ENRIGHT was nominated by the crowd, by acclamation, as an independent candidate.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

Alderman JOHN H. BRADY was nominated last evening for reelection to the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth District.

THIRD DISTRICT—MOZART NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

JEREMIAH BESSON was, last evening, nominated for Alderman of the Third District by the Mozart Hall Convention.

MOZART HALL COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

FIRST DISTRICT—Jno. Hogan, First Ward ; Mortimer Sullivan, Fifth Ward ; John Fagen, Fourth Ward ; Thomas Smith, Seventh Ward ; Harris Bogert, Eighth Ward ; John Bush, Fourteenth Ward.

SECOND DISTRICT—Thomas Reed, Edward G. Murphy, Fred Ripper, Thomas J. Carlton, John N. Reynolds, Thomas Kane.

THIRD DISTRICT—The Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention for the Fifth District was held last evening at the Hermitage, corner of Houston and Allen streets. All the delegates were on hand. Such was the rush of interested outsiders that they nearly blockaded the street. Councilman NOLAN presided. The following were the nominations made : Ashael Reed, Tenth Ward ; Thomas J. Carlton, Eleventh Ward ; Frederick Ripper, Eleventh Ward ; Edward L. Murphy, Thirteenth Ward ; Thomas Kane, Seventeenth Ward ; John N. Reynolds, Seventeenth Ward.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Roger Dowling, Nineteenth Ward ; A. McMullin, Twentieth Ward ; George W. Weeks, Twenty-first Ward ; Edward Timpson, Twenty-second Ward ; John Conway, Twelfth Ward.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of Councilmen of the First District, held an adjourned meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening and nominated the following candidates :

T. L. Doughty, of Second Ward ; J. D. Costar, of Third Ward ; Joseph W. Hawks, of Sixth Ward ; Charles H. Hall, of Seventh Ward ; Francis E. Holbart, of Eighteenth Ward ; Jacob Pecare, of Fourteenth Ward.

This completes the nominations for Councilmen by the Republicans.

FUSION COUNCILMANIC CONVENTION.

A Fusion Councilmanic (Tammany and Mozart) Convention for the First District met last evening and nominated the following ticket : B. N. Saissel, Thos. J. Carlton, Edward C. Costello, Edward L. Murphy, John N. Reynolds, John Ryan.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fourth Ward Republican Convention met last evening at Head-quarters, No. 351 Pearl-street, in pursuance to adjournment, and made the following nominations :

For School Commissioner.—Henry G. Leask.
For School Inspector.—Alexander Lang, Sr.
For School Trustees.—Benjamin Sherwood, William Huelat. To fill vacancy, John Maratt.
For Constables.—Mark Lanigan, Samuel Cook.

SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Republican Ward Convention of the Sixteenth Ward met last evening and nominated ROBT. A. ADAMS for the long term and B. H. VANCE for the short term in the Board of Education.

TAMMANY NOMINATION FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Tammany Hall Convention to nominate a Civil Justice for the upper District met last evening and nominated A. R. HERRICK.

THE MURDER OF J. D. COLYER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Joseph Lambert held for Trial—He attempts to Escape.

Coroner WOOD continued the investigation as to the circumstances attending the murder of J. D. COLYER, at Shaw's Hotel, Jamaica Plank Road. District-Attorney ARMSTRONG, as usual, examined the witnesses. The attendance of people residing in the vicinity was large, and considerable excitement still prevails. The prisoner was brought before the Coroner at an early stage of the proceedings, but did not manifest that *nonchalance* which characterized in so marked a way his appearance at the last session of the Coroner's Jury.

The following testimony was taken :

John Tierney, sworn—Resides at Cypress Hills ; remembers the night Colyer was murdered ; Monday, 12th inst. ; was not in the store that evening ; did not see Joseph Lambert during the day.

Thomas Tierney, recalled—He was at his father's store on the night of the murder and saw Lambert there ; saw him have a dirk-knife ; witness gave it to him two months ago ; on the evening of the murder Lambert was doing nothing in particular ; don't know that he bought anything ; was there all the evening except at supper-time, 6½ o'clock ; returned before 7 o'clock and remained all the evening ; Lambert was there when witness went to supper ; did not see him talk with Colyer ; don't know when Lambert went away ; heard him say he must be home by 7 o'clock ; heard Colyer make a remark about money ; did not see him with much money ; think Colyer said he had some money left.

George Thompson, sworn—Know Lambert ; have never talked with him on money matters ; he told me he gambled while in Texas.

Frank Latinville, sworn—Am connected with the Metropolitan Police, in Brooklyn ; arrested Lambert, Nov. 18, about five miles from Sing Sing, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a lot near his grandfather's house ; told him I wanted him as a prisoner ; asked him where the vest he had on when he left home was ; he said he traded it away ; said he did not know where, nor whom with ; said it was a man ; said he could not tell what street it was ; I asked him if he had not another pair of pants on, over those which he then wore, when he left home, and he said he had ; said he threw them away in New-York, where, he could not say ; said it was in the street, the name of which he did not know ; that a little boy then came up and asked him if he would not give him the pants, and he told him to take them ; said he did not know the boy ; I asked if the shirt he had on when arrested was the same he had when he left home ; he said it was not ; asked what he did with it and where it was ; he said he left it with the washerwoman Tuesday morning ; I told him he had not, because the washerwoman told me she had not seen him since Saturday ; he then said he left it on the bed at his boarding-house ; I told him it was not so, because Mr. Van Syze had said he did not leave it ; he insisted that he did ; he said that he had on was not the same he had when he left home ; I then took him in his grandfather's house ; he gave me all he had about him ; he gave me a six-bladed penknife, a pocket-book, some loose change, a watch ; I told him to count the money ; he counted fourteen dollars and five or six cents ; he gave me a receipt of the watch ; that was all that happened then ; went on Thursday morning last to New-York to find his clothes ; he could not find the place ; we went on South-street, from Peck-slip ferry to Canal-street, four or five times, he saying each time that he thought he could find it the next time ; he said that was the street ; he did not find the place ; we walked until he said his feet were so sore he could walk no further ; I told him I would hire a horse and wagon if he would pay for it ; he would not ; he said he could not find the place where he pawned his watch, and did not attempt to ; I took him to Williamsburgh to have his likeness taken ; it was at Mrs. Hicks' ; he asked her if she did not remember his leaving there likenesses taken there on Tuesday ; she said she did not ; she could find no copy of his likeness ; on Friday night I asked Lambert if he did not buy his clothes in Williamsburgh ; he said he was sure he bought them in New-York ; he afterwards said he had his likeness taken in New-York ; he did not recollect where ; while we were in New-York, he said he was sorry he had said anything before the Coroner about his clothes ; he thought he could find them, but could not ; when I arrested him, I asked him how much money he had with him when he left home ; he said he had a day or two before a $20 gold piece, and got it changed ; he bought a shirt of a peddler ; he got in change two $5 gold pieces, two $2 bills, and the rest in silver ; he said the money he gave me was what he had left of the change received from the peddler.

Cornelius Woglam sworn—Am Captain of the Fifth Precinct Police, Brooklyn ; Lambert, since his arrest, has been confined in the station of that Precinct ; he attempted to break jail on Friday afternoon ; I was in the room over the cells and heard a noise at the cell-door ; Sergeant Doughty went down stairs ; I sat still ten minutes, when Sergeant Doughty returned and said Lambert was at work at his cell door ; I then went down and heard him at work ; I thought I would let him work until he accomplished his purpose ; I went up stairs and left the Sergeant to watch him ; the Sergeant let him work a while, and then I afterward spoke to him ; went to the cell and spoke to Lambert about what he was doing ; he had taken a bar from the bunk and got a pry under the door ; several of the rivets were broken ; Lambert said he was trying to get out ; I told him I would have to secure him.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

That the said JOHANNES DE BEVOISE KOLYER, on the evening of the 12th day of November, 1860, at the town of Newtown, in Queens County, was feloniously killed and murdered by blows inflicted upon his head by means of a club or some other heavy instrument ; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further say that from the testimony produced, they believe and do find that the said blows were inflicted, and said JOHANNES DE BEVOISE KOLYER was killed and murdered, by one JOSEPH LAMBERT.

Signed—Joseph P. De Young, foreman, John Denton, John De Bevoise, Peter De Bevoise, Cornelius S. DeBevoise, Herman Backus, Jacob Denton, G. H. Redfield. WM. D. WOOD, Coroner.

The jury consulted for half an hour before rendering their verdict. Immediately upon their decision being made known, LAMBERT was removed to the jail at Jamaica for safe keeping, and the jury was discharged, with the thanks of the Coroner.

A. J. HYATT, Esq., of Sing Sing, counsel for prisoner, demanded an examination before the Coroner sitting as a Justice of the Peace. The Coroner fixed Dec. 5 as the time for the investigation to take place, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The attraction of last evening, among the real theatre-going public,—those whom no enticements, whether they were those of *La Juive*, at the Academy of Music, or a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, could withdraw from their devotion to the legitimate drama, was the *début* of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH at this theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*. The house was not crowded, but it was exceedingly well filled.

Mr. BOOTH is almost, as we said yesterday, unknown to a New-York audience. Most favorably received in Boston and other large cities, he has, except for a very brief period—three years ago—been a stranger in this City. Last night, in the first act of *Hamlet*, he seemed timid in consequence, as if he had to become acquainted with his audience, and his audience with him. Of that first act we will only say that it did not impress us favorably, but in the second, and especially in the third and fifth acts, Mr. BOOTH played admirably, still being a little faulty and immature at times, as if either the first timidity had crept back upon him, or that he had so much dread of the loud-voiced Forrest school, that he went to the other extreme of whispers. In portions of the closet scene, a few paces from the stage, he was nearly inaudible.

Altogether there is very much to commend in Mr. BOOTH'S performance, though his conception of the character of *Hamlet* somewhat exceeds its execution. But, for that matter, where is the actor who can thoroughly interpret SHAKESPEARE'S Danish Prince,—three parts philosopher and one part madman? Of all tragedians of the present time, whose ambition it is to be the *Hamlet* of a night, or of fifty consecutive nights, we prefer Mr. BOOTH. He has little muscular force, but with several faults, he has decided and discriminating intellectual talent.

The tragedy, as produced last evening, was noticeable for sundry restorations of the text, one of which at least was questionable. That scene in which the King retires to prayer, in his closet, where he is seen kneeling before the altar by *Hamlet*, and where the latter is almost disposed to kill him as he kneels, has been a stranger to the stage since the time of GARRICK. Why restore it? It offends the sense of propriety of many people, and does not add anything to the grand features of the play.

LAURA KEENE'S.—A *mélange*, or medley, or, in the language of the play-bill, a "grand operatic, spectacular, diabolical, musical, terpsichorean, farcical burletta, in three acts, called the 'Seven Sisters,'" was produced at this theatre last night. Of course, there was no plot to it, or attempt at plot, and equally of course there was plenty of fun, brimful and overflowing. Miss KEENE, Miss POLLY MARSHALL and Mrs. ALLEN, with Messrs. T. B. JOHNSTON, PETERS, BURNETT and LESSON, were great in their respective parts, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter, from the first rise to the final fall of the curtain. The grand march and drill of the feminine corps of Zouaves was very effective, and fairly "brought down the house." The entire piece is one of those indescribable and admirable absurdities at which we laugh heartily when we see it, while we are almost ashamed of ourselves the next morning for having been amused with such folly. But for all that, we are ready to advise our friends to go and make themselves equally foolish, and for that matter, would not object to a repetition of the folly ourselves.

DISUNION IN GEORGIA.

Hon. B. H. Hill's Speech---An Able Argument for Resistance in the Union.

The Wrongs of the South and the Means of Constitutional Redress.

Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the most able and influential public men of Georgia, delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Milledgeville, on the 15th inst. A number of the members of the Legislature subsequently desired the publication of the address, and in response Mr. HILL furnished it, with the following note :

GENTLEMEN : Since the reception of your letter I have hastily written out the speech to which you refer. I could not recall the exact language, but the argument, such as it is, is herewith submitted for your disposal.

I see nothing in the remarks inconsistent with anything heretofore written by me. There is a prudent and imprudent way of accomplishing the same good. I think some of our friends are hasty. Let us keep right and "make haste slowly." I have discussed a policy of resistance, but I am ready to yield it for a better when I can find it. That policy which can most cordially unite our people, and most effectually redress our grievances, is the one I shall prefer.

Yours, very respectfully, B. H. HILL.

Nov. 19, 1860.

SPEECH :

LADIES AND FRIENDS : While I am speaking to you to-night I earnestly beg for perfect quietness and order. It seems to be a general idea that public speakers feel highly complimented when their opinions are received with boisterous applause. I do not so feel on any occasion, and certainly would not so regard such a demonstration now. The occasion is a solemn and serious one, and let us treat it in no light or trivial manner. One more request. I have invoked good order. I yet more earnestly invoke your kind and considerate attention. No people ever assembled to deliberate a graver issue. This Government is the result of much toil, much blood, much anxiety and much treasure. For nearly a century we have been accustomed to speak and boast of it as the best on earth. Wrapped up in it are the lives, the happiness, the interests, and the peace of thirty millions of freemen now living, and of unnumbered millions in the future.

Whether we shall now destroy that Government or make another effort to preserve it and reform its abuses, is the question before us. Is that question not entitled to all the wisdom, the moderation and the prudence we can command? Were you ever at sea in a storm? Then you know the sailor often finds it necessary, to enable him to keep his ship above the waves, to throw overboard his freight, even his treasure. But with his chart and his compass he never parts. However dark the heavens or furious the winds, with these he can still point the polar star, and find the port of his safety. Would not that sailor be mad who should throw these overboard?

We are at sea, my friends. The skies are fearfully darkened. The billows roar threateningly. Dangers are on every side. Let us throw overboard our passions, our prejudices and our party feelings, however long or highly valued. But let us hold on—hold on to reason and moderation. These and these alone point always to the star of truth, by whose guidance we may yet safely come to shore.

We must agree. We do agree if we but knew it. Our people must be united to meet this crisis. Divisions now would not only be unfortunate, but exceedingly disastrous. If divisions arise they cannot be based on our interests or our purposes, for these are and must be the same. Divisions must find their origin in our suspicions and jealousies. Let us give these suspicions and jealousies to the winds. Let us assume as the basis of every argument that we are all equally honest, and equally desirous in our various ways of securing one end—our equality and rights. There must be one way better than all others. Let our ambition be to find *that* way, and unite our people in the advocacy of that way.

I have listened with earnest attention to the eloquent speeches

say with emphasis, *they ought to be resisted—resisted effectively and at all hazards.*

What lesson have we here? We have seen differences running high—even apparent bitterness engendered. Passion gets up, debates become jeers and gibes and defiance. One man says he will not resist LINCOLN. His adversary pronounces that treason to the South, and the man a Black Republican. Another man says he will resist LINCOLN, and demand immediate secession. His adversary pronounces that treason to the Constitution and the man a disunionist.

What do you mean by LINCOLN? Stop and *define*. The first means by LINCOLN the *man* elected; the second means by LINCOLN the *issue* on which he is elected. *Neither* will resist the first—*both* will resist the latter, and so they agree and did agree all the time they were disputing!

These grievances are our real complaint. They have advanced to a point which makes a *crisis*: and that point is the election of LINCOLN. We *dare* not, we *will* not let this crisis pass without a *settlement*. That settlement must wipe out existing grievances, and arrest threatened ones. We owe it to our Constitution, to our country, to our peace, to our posterity, to our dignity, to our self-respect as Union men and Southern men, to have a cessation of these aggressions and an end to these disturbances. I do not think we should wait for any further violation of the Constitution. The Constitution has already been violated and even defied. These violations are repeated every day. We must resist, and not to attempt to resist and not do so effectively—even to the full extent of the evil—will be to bring shame on ourselves, and our State, and our cause.

Having agreed on our complaints, and discovered that all our suspicions of each other are unfounded, and that our disputes on this point had their origin in hasty conclusions and thoughtless mistakes, let us with an encouraged charity and forbearance advance to the next step in this argument.

Who shall inaugurate this resistance? Who shall determine the mode, the measure and the time of this resistance?

My reply is: The people, through their Delegate Convention duly assembled.

It is not necessary for me now to urge this point. Here again we have had disputes without differences.

I have the pleasure of announcing to-night that the prominent leaders of all shades of opinion on this subject came together this day and agreed that it was the right and privilege of the people in Convention to pass on these questions. On this point we have disputed for a week, and to-day acting as Georgians should act, we came together in a spirit of kindness, and in fifteen minutes our hearts were all made glad by the discovery that our differences or disputes were founded on groundless suspicions, and *we are agreed*. We are all for resistance, and we are all for the people in Convention to say how and where, and by what means we shall resist.

I never beheld a scene which made my heart rejoice more sincerely. Oh, that I could see the same spirit of concord on the only remaining question of difference. With my heart full of kindness I beg you, my friends, to accompany me now to that question. I do believe we can agree again. My solemn conviction is that we differ as little on this as we did on the other point, in every *material view*. At last nearly all the quarrels of the world in all ages have been founded more in form than in substance.

Some men are honest, wise and prudent. Others are equally honest and intelligent, but *rash* and *impetuous*. The latter are often to be loved and encouraged; but the first alone are to be *relied on* in emergencies.

We often appeal to the history of our fathers to urge men to indignation and hasty resentment of wrongs. Let us study *all* that history. Let me show you from that history an example of mettle and over-confidence on the one hand, and of coolness and wisdom on the other.

During our colonial history the English Government sent Gen. BRADDOCK to America to dislodge and drive back the French and Indians. The General, in arranging the campaign, assigned to his own command the duty of recovering the Ohio Valley and the great Northwest. It was necessary to capture Fort Duquesne. He never thought of any difficulties in the way of success. He promised Newcastle to be beyond the mountains in a very short period. Duquesne he thought would stop him only three or four days, there was no obstruction to his march to Niagara. He declared the Indians might frighten the raw American militia, but could make no impression on the British regulars. This was BRADDOCK.

One of that raw American militia who had joined BRADDOCK'S command was the young WASHINGTON, then only about twenty-three years old. He became one of BRADDOCK'S aids. Hearing his General's boasts, and seeing his thoughtless courage, WASHINGTON quietly said to him, "*We shall have more to do than to go up the hills and come down.*" Speaking of BRADDOCK to another, WASHINGTON said, "He was incapable of arguing without warmth, or giving up any point he had asserted, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense."

BRADDOCK was considered on all hands to be a brave, gallant, and fearless officer.

Here, then, are two men, both brave, noble, and intelligent, engaged together to accomplish a common enterprise for the good of their country. The one was rash, thoughtless, never calculating difficulties, nor looking forward to and providing against obstructions.

He arranged his express, and sent forward the news of his victory beforehand. But the other was cool, calculating, cautious, wise and moderate. He was a man who thought before he acted, and then he acted the hero.

Now for results: BRADDOCK was surprised before he reached the Fort. His British regulars fled before the yelling Indians, and the raw American militia were slain by them. BRADDOK himself fought bravely, and and he was borne from the field of his shame leaving more than half his little army dead, and himself senseless with a mortal wound. After the lapse of a day he came to himself, and his first exclamation was: "Who would have thought it?" Again he roused up and said: "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." Poor General, it was too late, for with that sentence he died! For more than a century he has slept near Fort Necessity, and his only history might be written for his epitaph: He was brave, but rash; gallant, but thoughtless; noble, but bigoted. He fought hastily, died early, and here he lies.

The young WASHINGTON was also brave, and in the thickest of the fight. Horse after horse fell from under him. The bullets of the Indians whistled around him and through his clothes; but Providence spared him. Even the Indians declared some God protected him. So cool, so brave, so wise and thoughtful was the conduct of this young officer, before, during, and after the battle, that even a distinguished man "points him out as a youth raised up by Providence for some noble work." Who does not know the history of WASHINGTON? yet, who can tell it? Our glorious revolution, that wise Constitution, this happy, wide-spread and ever spreading country—struggling millions fired on by the example of his success, are some of the chapters already written in that history. Long chapters of yet unrealized glory and power and happiness shall be endlessly added, if the wisdom of him who redeemed our country can be continued to those who inherit it. The last hour of consutitional liberty, perpetuated to the glory of the end, or cut short in the phrenzy of anarchy, shall wind up the history of WASHINGTON. Behold here the sudden destruction of the rash man and his followers, and the still unfolding success of the cool and thoughtful man, and then let us go to work and meet this crisis that is upon us.

Though there are various modifications of opinions, there are really but two modes of resistance proposed. One method is to make no further effort in the Union, but to assume that the Union either cannot or ought not to be preserved, and secede at once and throw ourselves upon the consequences. The other method is to exhaust certain remedies for those grievances in the Union, with the view of preserving our rights and the Union with them, if possible, looking, however, to, and preparing for secession as an ultimate resort, certainly to be had, if those grievances cannot be remedied, and completely remedied and ended, in the Union.

Irreconcilable as these differences at first view seem to be, I maintain a point of complete reconciliation can be reached.

Now, let us look to the reasons urged by the advocates of these two modes of redress.

The advocates of the first mode declare that these grievances are the fruits of an original, innate Anti-Slavery fanaticism. That the history of the world will show that such fanaticism is never convinced—is never satisfied, never reasons, and never ends but in victory or blood. That accordingly this fanaticism in the Northern States has been constantly progressing, always getting stronger and more impudent, defiant and aggressive; and that it will never cease except in our subjugation, unless we tear loose from it by dissolving the Union. These advocates say they have no faith in any resistance in the Union, because in the nature of the evil, none can be effectual.

The advocates of the second mode of resistance, of whom I am humbly one, reason after another fashion. We say, in the first place, that while it is true that this Anti-Slavery sentiment has become fanatical with many, yet it is not necessarily so in its nature, nor was it so in its origin. Slavery has always existed in some form. It is an original institution. Besides, we say that the agitation now upon us did not originate in fanaticism, or philanthropy, but in *cupidity*.

England owned the West Indies, and there she had some slaves. She had possessions in East India which she believed were adapted to the growth of cotton, and which article of produce she desired to *monopolize*.

The Southern States were her only dangerous competitors. She desired to cripple or break down the cultivation of the cotton plant in the South. The South could not use her own soil or climate in the successful production of cotton without the African slave. England, therefore, must manage to set free the slave and turn the South over to some inadequate peasantry system, something like the coolie system. To this end England raised a great cry of philanthrophy in behalf of the poor negro. As a show of sincerity she abolished Slavery in the West Indies, near us, thinking thereby to affect the same institution in her Southern neighbor. She taught her lessons of false philanthropy to our Northern pulpits and Northern papers, and thus to our Northern people.

At this time the Northern politicians saw in this inflammable subject fine material for political agitation. party success and self-promotion. They leaped upon the wave and rode on. The Southern politicians raised the counter cry, leaped on the counter wave and met the Northern politicians—*in office*. As long as the people answered the politicians called, and the result is what we now see. The subject is interminable in politics, because utterly illegitimate as a political issue. Thus it has never approached, but receded from a political solution, and increasing in excitement as it has progressed, all statesmanship North and South is dwarfed to a mere wrangling about African Slavery. Slavery will survive, but the Constitution, the Union, and peace may not. The Southern States will continue to raise cotton, but the hoping subjects of tyranny in the earth may not continue to point to the beautiful success of the experiment of self-government in America.

While the storm which England raised in America has been going on, England has been trying to raise cotton in India. She has failed. Her factories are at home, but her cotton can't come from India. She must have cotton. Four millions of her people can't live without it. The English throne can't stand without it. It must come from the Southern States. It can't be raised in the South without slave labor. And England has become the defender of Slavery in the South.

I will frankly state that this revolution in English sentiment and policy has not yet reached the Northern people. The same causes must slowly produce it.

But while the Anti-Slavery sentiment has spread in the North, the Pro-Slavery sentiment has also strengthened in America. In our early history the Southern statesmen were Anti-Slavery in feeling. So were WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, RANDOLPH, and many of that day, who had never studied the argument of the cotton gin, nor heard the eloquent productions of the Great Mississippi Valley. Now our people not only see the justice of Slavery, but its Providence too. The world can never give up Slavery until it is ready to give up clothing and food. The South is a magnificent exemplification of the highest Christian excellence. She is feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, blessing them that curse her, and doing good to them that despitefully use and persecute her.

We say again that even the history of the Slavery agitation in this country does not justify the very conclusion that Abolitionism has been always progressive. Whenever popular sentiment in politics has condemned the agitation, Abolitionism has declined. Many instances could be given. In 1848, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency received about 350,000 votes. At the end of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, in 1852, the candidate of that party received about half that vote, and a fugitive slave could be received almost without opposition in any Northern State. Even the act of Massachusetts nullifying the Fugitive Slave law in 1793, had not been applied to the new Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and was not so applied until 1855, after the agitation had been revived.

These, and many other similar reasons, we urge for believing that all the enumerated grievances—the results of Slavery agitation—are curable by remedies within the Union.

But suppose our reasoning all wrong! How shall we be convinced? Only by the experiment; for in the nature of the case, nothing but a trial can test the virtue of the remedies proposed. Let us try these remedies, and if we fail, this failure will establish the truth of the positions of the advocates of immediate secession, and *we shall all join in that remedy.*

For let it be understood we are all agreed that these grievances shall be resisted—shall be remedied, most effectually remedied—and if this cannot be done in the Union, then the Union must go. And we must not let this crisis pass without forever solving this doubt. If the Union and the peace of Slavery cannot exist together, then the Union must go—for Slavery can never go; the necessities of man and the laws of Heaven will never let it go, and it must have peace. And it has been tantalized and meddled with as long as our self-respect can permit.

But what remedies in the Union do we propose? I will answer:

The grievances enumerated are of two kinds—*existing* and *threatened*. The existing actual grievances are all violations of the Federal Constitution and Federal Laws either by Northern citizens or Northern States. Now, what does good statesmanship, good logic and common sense naturally suggest? Why, that the Federal Government shall enforce its laws. No State can enforce or punish for the violation of a Federal law. The power offended must adequately punish the offender. The punishment must be such as to redress the past, and by certainty and terror secure the future. The Federal law is offended. The Northern States and people are the offenders. The South is *damaged* by the offence. This gives her the right to *demand* the redress at the hands of the Federal Government, and if that Government, for want of will or power, shall not grant the redress, then that Government is a demonstrated failure. And when government ends, self defence begins. We can then take redress in our own way, and to our entire satisfaction.

Let the Georgia Convention meet. Let her not simply demand but command that this war for slave y shall cease—that these unconstitutional acts and proceedings shall be repealed and abandoned by the States, or repudiated and redressed by the Federal Government. Let her invite all the States to join in this demand. If no others will come to their duty and meet with us, let the fifteen Southern States join in this demand, and let the penalty of refusal, even to the demand of one State, be the abandonment of the Union, and any other even harsher remedy each State may think her rights and honor required.

We have an instance before us. A President made, at the instance of the North. When, in 1833, South Carolina was refusing to obey a Federal law in the execution of which the Northern States had an interest, Congress passed a *Force bill*, and put it in the hands of a Southern President for enforcement, even with the army and navy, and militia, if needed.

Let us turn this battery against Northern rebels. The constitutionality of the act which South Carolina resisted was doubted. A Southern State never nullified, nor refused to obey a plain constitutional law. But here are the Northern States, and people, nullifying and setting at defiance the plainest constitutional provisions and laws passed in pursuance thereof; and, instead of demanding of the Federal Government the enforcement of its laws for the protection of our rights, we are spending our breath and wasting our strength in vain boasting of wrath and hurtful divisions of our own people.

Some of the wisest Southern statesmen think we have laws already sufficient for this crisis, if enforced. We have an act in 1795 and one in 1807, and perhaps others, to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. If these and other enactments are sufficient, let us have them inforced.

A VOICE—The Presidents we have already had won't enforce that law.

Mr. HILL—Then you ought to have dissolved long ago. If the grievance has been by men of our own choosing, why have we not complained before! Let us begin now. Let us begin with Mr. BUCHANAN. A few days ago, and perhaps now, a fugitive is standing protected by a Northern mob, in a Northern State, in defiance of the United States Marshal. Let us demand now that Mr. BUCHANAN enforce the law against that rebel and against that State which protects him, or suffers him to be protected on her soil. Let us have out the army and navy, and if they are not sufficient, let there be a call for volunteers. Many of us say we are ready to fight, anxious to fight. Here is a chance. Let us tender our services.

If the laws now existing are not sufficient, let us have them sufficient. It is our right. We are entitled to a force bill for every clause in the Constitution necessary to our rights. What have our statesmen been after that these laws are not sufficient? Some of these nullifying grievances have existed since 1843, and is it possible that our statesment have been all asleep, or lost and forgetful in wrangling about Slavery? Let us begin now. We can yet have all needed laws under Mr. BUCHANAN. We have all the Departments of Government. It is three months from the meeting of Congress to the 4th of March. Let us begin now and perfect our laws for the enforcement of every constitutional right, and against every rebel enemy. Let the Convention add to the contingencies of disruption in the Georgia Platform. Let the refusal to enforce the laws granted for our protection and defence be one contingency, and the refusal to grant the laws needed for that protection and defence be another contingency.

A VOICE—How long will you wait?

Mr. HILL—Until the experiment is tried and both the demands enumerated may be tested and the contingencies may transpire before the 4th of March next. If they do not, if a larger time shall be needed, Mr. LINCOLN cannot do us damage. As you heard last night, he cannot even form his Cabinet unless he make it acceptable to a Democratic Senate. And I go further and say that he cannot even get his salary—not a dime to pay for his breakfast—without the consent of Congress.

Nor would I have the Southern States, nor even Georgia, to hesitate to demand the enforcement of those laws at the hand of Mr. LINCOLN, if we cannot test it before. The North demanded of a Southern President the execution of the law against a Southern State in 1833. Now let the South compel a Northern President to execute the laws against a Northern people; yea, the very rebels that elected him.

A VOICE—Do you believe LINCOLN would issue his proclamation?

Mr. HILL—We can make him do it. It is his oath. He will be a traitor to refuse, and we shall have the right to hang him. He dare not refuse. He would be on Southern territory, and for his life he dare not refuse.

A VOICE—The Wide-Awakes will be there.

Mr. HILL—Very well. If we are afraid of the Wide-Awakes, we had better surrender without further debate. The Wide-Awakes will be there if we secede, and if they are to be dreaded, our only remedy is to *hide*. No, my friends, we are not afraid of anybody. Arm us with the laws of our country and the Constitution of our fathers, and we fear no enemy. Let us make war upon that Constitution and against those laws, and we will be afraid of every noise in the bushes. He who feels and knows he is right is afraid of nothing, and he who feels and knows he is wrong is afraid of everything.

We were told, the other night, by a gentleman urging immediate secession, that we had never had a member in Congress but who was afraid to demand the laws for the enforcement of these constitutional rights. And this is true; but whose fault is that? Shame upon us that we have been afraid to demand our rights at the hands of our own Government, administered to this hour by men of our own choice, and yet insist on our courage to sustain us in seceding from that Government in defiance of its power. No, we have a right to go out, but let us know we *must* exercise that right before we go, and how can we know it unless we ask first.

The Declaration of Independence, which you invoke for an example, says a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires us to declare the causes which impel us to separation. When we separate and allege our grievances as our causes, and mankind shall ask us if we attempted, even demanded a redress of those grievances in the Union before we went out, shall we hang our heads and say no. A people who are afraid to demand respect for their rights, can have no rights worthy to be respected. Our fathers demanded, yes, petitioned, and warned and conjured, and not until the Government was deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, did they acquiesce in the necessity of their separation. It is not the cowardice of fear, but the courage of right and duty to demand redress at the hands of our Government.

I confess I am anxious to see the strength of this Government now tested. The crisis is on us, not of our seeking, but in spite of our opposition, and now let us meet it.

I believe we can make LINCOLN enforce the laws. If fifteen Southern States will take that Constitution and the laws and his oath, and shake them in the face of the President, and demand their observance and enforcement, he cannot refuse. Better make *him* do it than any one else. It will be a magnificent vindication of the power and the majesty of the law, to make the President enforce the law, even to hanging, against the very rebels who have chosen him to trample upon it. It will be a vindication that will strike terror to the hearts of evil doers for a century to come. Why, LINCOLN is not a monarch. He has no power outside of the law, and none inside of the law, except to enforce it. He is as much subject to the law as you or myself. The law is our king over all. From the President to the humblest citizen we are the equal subjects of this only ruler. We have no cause for fear except when we offend this only sovereign of the republican citizen, and have no occasion for despair until his protection is denied us.

I am also willing, as you heard last night, that our Convention or State should demand of the nullifying States the repeal of their obnoxious laws. I know this idea has been characterized as ridiculous. I cannot see wherein. You would make such demands of any foreign power interfering with your rights, and why do less towards a confederate State?

But in my opinion the wisest policy, the most natural remedy, and the surest way to vindicate our honor and self-respect, is to demand the unconditional observance of the Constitution by every State and people, and to enforce that demand. And if it be necessary, call out for this purpose the whole power of the Government, even to war on the rebellious State. And when a State shall allow a fugitive to be rescued in her jurisdiction, and carried beyond the reach of the owner, require her to indemnify the owner, and make the Government compel that indemnity, even to the seizure of the property of the offending State, and her people.

One such rigid enforcement of the law will secure universal obedience. Let the law be executed though the heavens fall, for there can be no Government without law, and law is but sand, if not enforced. If need be, let the State continuing in rebellion against the Constitution be driven from the Union. Is this Union a good Union? If so, why should we surrender its blessings because Massachusetts violates the laws of that Union. Punish the *guilty*. Drive Massachusetts to the duties of the Constitution or from its benefits. Make the General Government do this, and abandon the Government when it shall take sides with the criminal. It would be a trophy to fanaticism, above all her insolence, to drive the dutiful out of the Union with impunity on its part. Let us defend the Union against its enemies, until that Union shall take sides with the enemy, and then let us defend ourselves *against both*.

In the next place let us consider the benefits of this policy. First, let us consider its benefits if we succeed; and then its benefits if we fail.

If we succeed we shall have brought about a triumph of law over the fell spirit of mobocracy never surpassed in the world's history, and the reward of that triumph will be the glorious vindication of our equality and honor, and at the same time the establishment of the Union in its integrity forever. And I tell you, my friends, we owe it to our history, ourselves, and our posterity, yea, to constitutional liberty itself, to make this trial. Can it be possible that we are living under a government that has no power to enforce its own laws?

We have boasted of our form of government. We have almost canonized its authors as saints for their patriotism and wisdom. They have reputations world-wide. They have been, for nearly a century, lauded as far above all antiquity, and all previous statesmen. Their faces and their forms have been perpetuated in brass and marble for the admiring gaze of many generations made happy in the enjoyment of their labors. In verse and song, in history and philosophy, in light literature and grave learning, their names are eulogized, and their deeds commemorated and their wisdom ennobled. The painter has given us the very faces and positions of the great counselors, as they sat together, deliberating in the formation of this Constitution. The pulpit has placed their virtues next to the purity and inspiration of the early apostles. The Senate Chamber has invoked their sayings as the test of good policy. The fireside has held up to its juvenile circle their manners as the models of good breeding. The demagogue on the hustings has falsely caught at their mantles to hide his own shame.

All this because we have been accustomed to believe that they succeeded in framing the best Constitution, and in organizing the best Government the world ever saw. Is that Government, after all, a failure? Who shall give us a better, and how shall we commensurate the worth of such wiser benefactors? But if this Government cannot enforce its laws, then it is a failure.

We have professed to feel and realize its blessings. Eloquence has portrayed its magic power, its progress in all the elements of power, wealth, greatness and happiness. Not a people on earth, since we achieved our independence, has shown symptoms of a desire to be free, that we have not encouraged by our sympathies, and as the sufficient evidence of all success in self-government, we have pointed them to our example.

There is not a people on earth who do not point to America, and sigh for a Government like that of the United States. Shall we now say to all these: Stop, you are mistaken. Our reputation is not deserved. Be content with your humble rule. The people are not capable of self-government. This very Government, which you admire, and which we have thought was a model, is unable to protect our own people from the robber, the thief, the murderer and the fanatic?

Fellow-citizens, before we settle down in such a conclusion, let us make the effort and put this Government to the test.

Another advantage to be derived from success is that we shall thus end the agitation of Slavery forever. Its agitation in politics was wrong from the beginning. Debate its morality and justice as much as you please. It will stand the argument. But don't drag it down into a party political issue. Show me the man who agitates Slavery as a political party question, and I will show you the true enemy of Slavery and the Union. I care not whether he lives North or South. The safety and peace of the slaveholder and the Union demand that this agitation should no longer be allowed.

But, in the second place, if we fail, we cannot be damaged, but great benefits will be secured by the effort.

In the first place, we shall have time to get ready for secession. If we secede now, in what condition are we? Our secession will neither be peaceable nor otherwise. If peaceable, we have no ships to take off our produce. We could not get and would not have those of the Government from which we had just seceded. We have no treaties, commercial or other wise, with any other power. We have no postal system among our own people. Nor are we prepared to meet any one of the hundred inconveniences that must follow, *and all of which can be avoided by taking time.*

But suppose our secession be not peaceable. In what condition are we for war? No navy, no forts, no arsenals, no arms but bird guns for low trees. Yet a scattered people, with nothing dividing us from our enemy but an imaginary line, and a long sea and gulf coast, extending from the Potomac to Galveston Bay, of all should secede. In what condition are we to meet the thousand ills that would beset us, and every one of which can be avoided by taking time. "We have more to do than to go up the hills and come down." Secession is no holiday work.

While we are seeking to redress our wrongs in the Union, we can go forward making all necessary preparations to go out if it should become necessary. We can have a government system perfect, and prepared, ready for the emergency when the necessity for separation shall come.

Again, if we fail to get redress in the Union, that very failure will unite the people of our State. The only real ground of difference now is, some of us think we can get redress in the Union, and others think we cannot. Let those of us who still have faith make that effort which has never been made, and if we fail, then we are ready to join you. If you will not help us make that effort, at least do not try to prevent. Let us have a fair trial. Keep cool and keep still. If we cannot save our equality, and rights, and honor, in the Union, we shall join you and save them out of it.

A VOICE—When you fail to save your rights in the Union, if you refuse to go with us then, what will you do?

Mr. HILL—But we will go. We allow no *if* to our conduct in that connection. *If*, when we come to join you, you get unborn and refuse to go, then we shall go without you.

Now, my secession friends, I have all confidence in your zeal and patriotism, but simply let us take time and get ready. Let us work for the best, and prepare for the worst. Until an experiment is made, I shall always believe that the Constitution has strength enough to conquer all its enemies—even the Northern fanatic. If it proves to have not that strength, I will not trust it another hour.

A third benefit to be derived from the failure of an honest effort to redress our grievances in the Union is the union of all the Southern States. Some of the States will not secede now. Some of the States who suffer most from the grievances we have enumerated will not secede now, because they think these grievances can be redressed in the Union. If this idea be a dream, let us wake up to the reality by an actual experiment.

A further benefit to be desired is, that if all the Southern States get ready and secede together, we shall be allowed to do so peaceably. Certainly, it is our right to go peaceably any way. The Government, though having the right to enforce its laws against all the world, has no right to coerce back a seceding State. But the attempt might be made, and the peace broken, if only one State should secede, or even a few. But let all the Southern States get ready and go together, and no earthly power could interfere or molest. My own opinion is that every Western and Northwestern State, and the Middle States, and perhaps all but the New-England States, would go with us. And the glorious result at last might be that we should hold the Government, with all its power, and thrust off only those who have been faithless to it.

But the Southern States alone, with the territory naturally falling into our hands, would form the greatest government then on earth. The world must have our products; and after peace was once secured to us, the world would furnish our navies and our army, without the expense to us of a ship or a soldier.

Finally, my friends, we shall have secured by this policy the good opinion of all mankind and of ourselves. We shall have done our duty to history, to our children, and to constitutional liberty, the great experiment of self-government. We shall have also discerned the defects in our present Government, and will be prepared to guard against them in another. Above all, we shall have found good consciences, and secured that, either in the Union or out of it, which is dearer to us than any Union, and more to be desired than all Constitutions, however venerated—that which is the end of all our efforts, and the desire of all our hearts, our equality as States, our rights as citizens, and our honor as men.

News-Boys' Lodging-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a recent visitor to the above institution to give your readers a few words in relation to its workings. On Wednesday evening, having a few leisure moments to spare, the writer visited the Lodging-house, and was much pleased with its workings under the able management of their worthy Superintendent, Mr. O'CONNER. During the past month they have provided lodging for some 2,600 boys, or an average of nearly 90 per night. Whilst engaged in conversation with Mr. O'CONNER, a youngster applied for lodgings, whose clothes were all tattered, and whose appearance plainly showed the necessity of a bath. Many come to the institution in this condition, and when washed and dressed look like new creatures. Oftentimes the Superintendent is unable to provide suitable apparel for the destitute, and cast-off clothing would be very acceptable. Are there not many in our City who will collect their old clothes together, and send them to the Newsboys' home, so that these poor lads may be protected from the inclemency of the coming Winter. The Lodging-house is No. 128 Fulton-street, and friends of the friendless are always cordially welcome. Any donations sent to Mr. O'CONNER will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. R.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirements of the Statute, I respectfully submit my Second Quarterly Report "of the state of the Metropolitan Police District," for the term ending Oct. 31, 1860.

The entire Police force of the District numbers 1,886 men, and embraces the following classes, viz.:

Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks, 8; Surgeons, 5; Captains, 31 Sergeants, 144; Roundemen, 58; Policemen on patrol duty, 1,223; Policemen on detailed precincts and squads, 242; Policemen on special duty, 91; Messenger, 1; Doormen, 78. Total, 1,886.

PATROL FORCE.

The reports herewith submitted from the Office Inspectors of New-York and Brooklyn, exhibit in detail the manner in which the force is disposed of in those cities respectively. By which it will be seen that, while the Patrol Force in Brooklyn remains the same as at last report, 171 men, that in New-York has been slightly increased by a reduction in the corresponding number of men heretofore employed on special and detailed duty, the present Patrol Force being 1,052 men, and the entire Patrol Force of the District, 1,223 men. This number is liable to the same ratio of reduction exhibited in last report. During the quarter, I have endeavored to increase the main body of the force, by dispensing with as much of the detail service as could be spared, but it only amounted to 42 men. A few more may yet be added to this number; but nothing can be done in that way to acquire the strength necessary for the efficiency of service which the public voice demands.

PATROLLING IN NEW-YORK.

In my endeavor to show, in the report of last quarter, the inadequacy of the patrolling force to effectually guard the City of New-York, I presented an aggregate of 424½ miles of streets and piers as the line to be protected. These figures fail to show the full effect. They are merely the length of the streets, except in the few cases where streets are boundaries between precincts. The true line of guard amounts to 803¾ miles, being nearly double the quantity before reported.

When a civic guard properly performs his duty, it is not sufficient that he should keep a watchful eye upon suspicious persons, but each building or other premises should be carefully scrutinized, on every tour, to discover whether the thief may not have already entered, or that the negligence of the occupant has not left open the way for his easy admission. This requires that both sides of the street should be patrolled, and correspondingly increases the length of the line to be protected. After making a fair allowance for sickness, which during the quarter was 26 31-100 men per day, without including excusable absence, the number on patrol duty at a time did not exceed 513 men; giving an average line of guard of 1 566-1000 miles for each man, subject to be lengthened by occasional absences and by double patrol, where circumstance may make it necessary, to not less than an average of two miles to a beat.

PATROLLING IN BROOKLYN.

But, in the City of Brooklyn, the force is so obviously inadequate that it scarcely requires any more to make it manifest than a reference to the largeness of the population and the smallness of the force employed for its protection. When, however, the measurement of the opened and regulated streets is presented to view, every person must be amazed at the lack of security which is provided, and the amount of protection such a handful of men have afforded as those doing duty in that city. By reference to table B, No. 3, it will be seen that there are 455 miles of streets and piers in Brooklyn. About one half of that number of miles is in the Eighth and Ninth Precincts, comprising in their limits much territory very little improved by buildings; but the remaining 218 miles of streets and piers have their two sides to guard, as well as the streets in New-York, and present a line of guard of 436 miles. The number of men to perform this duty, after deducting the average daily sick of 8 31-100 men, and the two small squads which are in charge of the Eighth and Ninth Precincts, of 20 men, numbers only 142 patrolmen, one-half of whom are on patrol at a time, namely, 71 men. And these, while protecting the densely populated part of Brooklyn, are required to guard a line of 6 14-100 miles each. It is to be hoped the proper authorities of that city will make provisions for a suitable increase of the force there, before it may be made necessary by a more imperious demand.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

The improvement in the discipline and personal deportment of the members of the force within the last few month is so apparent, that it is useless for me to do more than allude to it.

Although in a large degree, this is due to the efforts of the capable officer who discharges so satisfactorily the duties of Instructor; and who, by his example, as well as his teaching, has infused a proper *esprit du corps*; yet, in a still greater degree, is it owing to the prompt and impartial action of the Board on every complaint, and the certainty of an infliction commensurate to each offence.

I heartily congratulate the Board on the diminished number of complaints; while I feel satisfied their decrease has not been produced by collusion or negligence.

DETECTIVE FORCE.

I am confirmed in the views expressed in last report, relative to the manner in which the Detective Force should be operated. But I am not yet prepared to propose the details of a plan by which all the improvement necessary can be produced. I hope to be able to produce them in the next Regular Report. The plan of interchanging this class of officers for officers from other places, has met with general approval, so far as opportunity has permitted me to ascertain the views of persons in authority elsewhere. I am not, however, prepared to present the results of sundry interviews, where the subject was considered, until after more formal correspondence shall have taken place. It is proper I should make record of the satisfactory manner in which this branch of the force has performed its duty during the quarter just terminated.

HARBOR POLICE.

The ready acquiescence of the Board in the suggestions offered in last report, for increasing the efficiency of the Harbor force, enables me to promise a great improvement in this branch of the service, so soon as the new boats are ready for use, and the other contemplated changes are introduced. In advance, much has been done to induce activity and usefulness; much, however, remains to be done to bring this branch up to the desired standard of utility. The material of which this portion of the force is formed could not have been better selected, but it is capable of receiving a higher state of personal discipline than it has yet attained.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

As a general thing the physical condition of the members of the force in the City of New-York remains unchanged. The Autumnal season has had no perceptible effect upon them. But the same cannot be said of those in the City of Brooklyn. On reference to Tables A 2 and B 2, it will be seen that while, on an average, each man has been sick 1 512-1000 days in New-York, those in Brooklyn have been sick at the rate of 3 331-1000 days. The only rational way of accounting for this immense difference is by attributing it to the deficiency in accommodations provided for the force doing duty in the latter city.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The change of membership in the force during the term embraced the following:

Resigned—2 captains, 5 sergeants, 39 patrolmen, 3 doormen; dismissed—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 19 patrolmen, 3 doormen; deceased—3 patrolmen, 1 doorman; promoted—1 sergeant, 8 roundsmen; appointed—1 captain, 8 sergeants, 71 patrolmen, and 7 doormen.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

The whole number of outstanding missions for special appointment is 217, of which there have been issued on the requisition of the Commissioners of the Central Park, 104; to persons who were under the Department of the City Inspector, New-York, 67; on the application of the Commissioners of Emigration, 2; on application of Justice BROWNELL, 1; on application of Public School No. 36, New-York, 1; to sundry individuals in City of Brooklyn, 15; to sundry individuals in Kings County, 5; to sundry individuals in Westchester County, 9; to sundry individuals in Richmond County, 13.

Of this number, after excepting those held under the requisition of Public Officers, there does not appear to be any which should remain unrevoked. It does not appear to me that there ever could have existed any good policy for the issue of the miscellaneous class. But if, at any time it did exist, the occasion for this continuance has passed away.

The utility of the Metropolitan Police is established, and whenever a Special Commission remains serviceable, it is time it was recalled and the regular force properly employed in its place. I design making a Special Report on this subject as soon as I am able to apply to these special appointees a suitable test for ascertaining their utility.

INSPECTORS.

The labors of the District Inspectors have been greatly serviceable in bringing forward the improved efficiency, everywhere noticeable in the force. The approach to uniformity in the manner of keeping the Station-house books, which has been attained, is the result of their labors; and the improved condition in which the Station-houses generally appear, is due to their attention and watchfulness.

Their monthly report, for the three months of the quarter, is herewith submitted, in which is shown the actual condition of each Station-house in the District:

STATION-HOUSES.

It is important, no less for the general health of the members of the force than for the efficiency of the service they are required to perform, that the station-houses in which they are obliged to rendezvous should be eligibly located, convenient of access, and sufficiently ample in dimensions to furnish every facility for conducting therein the official business of the precinct, with such sleeping apartments and accommodations for the use of the men off patrol duty as would enable them to be properly recuperated between tours. The lock-ups for those under arrest and lodging-rooms for the houseless ought to be so constructed as to be in a separate building from that in which the members of the force are lodged, and every inducement should be held out to encourage the men in maintaining habits of cleanliness. Although to some extent just such edifices have been furnished, I regret to be obliged to say that many more are deficient in some of these desirable qualities and others in all of them.

Of those in New-York that may be regarded of this, the first class, are the Station-houses in the Fourth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Precincts—the Seventeenth being defective in having cells and lodging-rooms in the basement—a total of nine Station-houses. In Brooklyn there are two that may be regarded of the same class, viz.: in the First and Third Precincts; but they are not equal in every convenience to the same class in New-York.

The second class comprises a description of building deficient in many of the conveniences that a Station-house ought to possess; where they have been built for the purpose, they have been erected on too contracted a scale to afford the conveniences needed; but in many cases they are old dwellings, &c., which have been converted to this use. In New-York there are seven such, viz.: those in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Precincts. And in Brooklyn there are two such, viz.: those in the Second and Eighth Precincts. The latter one is sufficiently large for the force now quartered in it, but will be found to be too contracted for a force of any efficiency.

The third class in New-York has tolerably fair accommodations, but are most inconveniently located. There are but two of this class in New-York, in the Tenth and Eleventh Precincts, and are situated in the upper stories of markets; which, beside the unpleasantness of such a location, present great difficulties of access. In one of these the prisoners' cells are in the third story, and drunken prisoners have to be lifted to that height, in order to put them in a place of safety. The two of this class in Brooklyn, those in the Fourth and Seventh Precincts, possess nothing to recommend them. One is in a building where a fire engine-house takes up a portion of the first story; a Civil Court nearly or quite all of the second story, leaving the attic and basement for dormitories and cells. If the Court and Fire Company were both to vacate the premises, there would not be sufficient accommodation for such a force as is required in that Precinct. The other is very badly located in the upper part of a store—cells, lodgers, office and the dormitories of the officers in charge, all on one floor.

Of the fourth class I scarcely know now to speak. In New-York they are located in the Third, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Precincts, and present so little of what ought to be provided for the accommodation of the faithful servant of the public, as well as for the unfortunate stranger and the arrested criminal, that the Commissioners should not hesitate, in the cases where buildings of a suitable character are not in progress, to exercise the authority the law clothes them with, and at once provide such suitable places for Station-houses in these several Precincts as the service requires.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Precincts of Brooklyn are in almost every respect similarly situated in regard to Station houses, and I recommend the Commissioners to adopt a like course in order to supply the needed accommodations in that city.

It is proper I should say that the Corporation of New-York are by a slow process erecting a new house for the Twenty-second Precinct, and are rebuilding one for the Twelfth, and that the Corporation of Brooklyn are erecting a new building for the Sixth But little or no progress has been made by either in providing for the remaining five houses.

The building now erecting for the Sixth, in Brooklyn, however, is on the wrong principle of being constructed for a Court house, with the apartments for the police force as an incidental. It is to be

in the Court of Appeals in this matter—shall have performed the high duties which the Constitution temporarily consigned to them in that Court, and shall have returned to their own Court, we shall, no doubt, be informed by them of the peculiar circumstances (if any) which may have induced this (as it appears to us) extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Court of Appeals; but, in the meantime, to prevent even the appearance of a want of respect for law and order, this Court yields, as to these applicants, to the decision of the Court of Appeals, at the same time respectfully, but earnestly, protesting against it, for reasons and on grounds which will be stated more at large hereafter, and on the understanding that these admissions are not to be considered as at all conclusive as to future applications of a similar character.

Card from Mr. Ellis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the law reports in your paper of yesterday, case of Samuel Shardlow *vs.* John P. Ellis and Robert M. Ellis, a malicious attack is conveyed upon my character, and a false statement of the facts of the case is given, evidently by interested parties. I respectfully ask suspension of the public judgment until the legal questions are decided.

JOHN P. ELLIS.

The "malicious" attack upon his character, to which Mr. Ellis refers, was contained in the plaintiff's declaration, if anywhere,—for our report was simply an abstract of its allegations. Mr. E. is quite right, however, in asking a suspension of opinion, because it is never fair to form judgment of the merits of a case on the statement of one side only.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM J.—*Brown* vs. *Hermance et al. and Barratt* vs. *Light.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to appoint receiver and take necessary security in $1,500.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Johnson* vs. *Conger, et al.*—Motion for an injunction granted with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

Meyer et al. vs. *Livingston.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS.

Augustus Irving vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	96	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	97	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.c	80⅜	
2,000	do	80½	
22,000	Missouri St. 6s..	72	
10,000	do b30	72½	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	88	
4,000	N. Y. C. bs., '70	100	
6,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	99	
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	87	
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	73	
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	65	
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	82	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	93	
4,000	Harlem 2d M. bs.	90½	
2,000	Mich. Cen. & R. L. 1 M. S. F. Cu. Bs.	92	
2 000	do	93	
3,000	Mich. So. 1 M. B.	74	
6,000	Mich. So. 2 M. B.	53	
2,000	N. Ind. 1st M. B.	76	
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	88	
6,000	do	87⅛	
4,000	do	87¾	
5,000	La C. & Mi. L. G. B.	16¾	
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	75	
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	21	
5,000	do	20	
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds	68	
1000	Del. L. & W. 2d m.	90	
25	Bank of New-York	95	
20	Bank of America	108	
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	91	
75	Bank Com. Scrip	95	
13	Metropolitan Bank	107	
5	Pac. M. St'p. Co	82½	
125	do	82	
317	N. Y. Cen. R	77½	
13	do	77¾	
50	do b60	78½	
460	do	77¾	
150	do s10	77¾	
275	do	77⅞	
300	do	77⅞	
100	do s30	76½	
100	do s30	76½	
50	do s10	77	
95	Erie Railroad	30½	
200	do	30	
100	H. River R. b30	47¾	
50	do	46¾	
50	do b8	46¾	
125	do	46	
50	do s60	45½	
50	do b30	46¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	80	
2,000	Virginia St. 6s..	80	
9 000	Mo. St. 6s	71¼	
1,000	do	70⅝	
1,000	do	70½	
14,000	do	70	
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	
100	do s60	79	
110	N. Y. Cen. R	76	
100	do	75¾	
450	do b3	75¾	
100	do	75½	
100	Hud. Riv. R	44	
50	do	43	
300	Erie Railroad	29	
200	Harlem Railroad	15	
100	do	14¾	
125	do	14¾	
100	do	14¾	
450	do	14	
60	Harlem R. pref	38¾	
78	Harlem R	15¾	
550	do	15¼	
295	Harlem R. R. pref	35	
100	do b30	35	
200	Reading Railroad	35	
120	do	35⅛	
25	do	35⅛	
100	do b30	35½	
200	do	34⅛	
00	do	34¾	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	9	
50	do	9¾	
20	Second-avenue R	97	
200	Mich. Cen. R. s10	53	
700	do	53	
100	do b15	53	
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	15¾	
600	do	15	
115	M. So. & N. I. Gd S.	32	
150	do	31	
150	do	30½	
200	do	30¾	
12	Panama R.	116	
8	do	115	
350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60	
150	do	59	
200	do s30	59	
200	do s30	59¼	
50	do s30	59¾	
100	do	59¾	
150	Clev. & Pitts. R	49	
600	Gal. & Chicago R	64	
350	do	63½	
250	do s30	63⅝	
100	do s15	63¾	
50	do	63⅞	
100	do b30	64½	
0	do s5	64	
950	Clev. & Tol. R	29	
100	do s30	28⅞	
173	do	28⅞	
400	do b10	29	
300	Chi. & R'k I. R	55⅛	
200	do	55⅜	
550	do	55¾	
100	do b10	55½	
100	do b10	53¾	
200	do s10	55	
50	do s5	55	
105	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	71	
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	10	
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	

MONDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 17:

Decrease in Loans	$752,570
Decrease in Specie	705,037
Decrease in Circulation	297,875
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,153,864

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 24, 1860.	Nov 21, 1860.	Nov. 17, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	121,423,163	122,518,454	123,271,024
Specie	18,831,924	18,759,373	19,464,410
Circulation	8,271,278	8,968,442	9,266,317
Gross Deposits	97,424,939	99,616,607	105,003,728
Exchanged	23,861,866	25,580,808	28,814,065
Undrawn	73,562,177	74,035,799	76,189,663
In Sub-Treasury	5,877,686	4,306,668	5,058,564

While the present Bank return on the *Average* of the week reports a lower line of Discounts and Specie, the *Actual* of both lines to-day is considerably in advance of these figures. We understand that in consequence of the liberal expansion at the close of the week, under the mutual agreement between the Associated Banks of Wednesday night, the aggregate line of Discounts this morning, returned unofficially to the Clearing-house, stands $127,174,000, or $4,656,000 above the present Average. The Specie Average, which is rather larger than we had occasion to look for, is also a rising one by reason of the receipt of $1 087,000 from California this morning. Near the close of the week the partial drain by Depositors almost wholly ceased, and the Bank returns of the fortnight, after deducting the sums otherwise accounted for, show that only about one million of dollars were drawn out by private Depositors since the pressure set in; leaving the present average as high as this time last year, in a season of profound quiet. To-morrow is another pretty general Discount day with the leading Banks. We hear that the offerings at some of them will materially fall off. At others they continue heavy, partly in short Produce acceptances for account of the Country Banks, whose circulation as canal navigation draws to a close, is coming in more freely for redemption. It is expected that the work of liberal expansion will go on until this and other legitimate trade demands are fully met, and confidence in a steady movement of the Money market restored. Especially is this calculated upon after the experience of last week, which shows that the work is fairly and equally distributed among the Banks, in good faith, and without involving the active use of one-fifth the Clearing-house Certificates provided for under the agreement.

Money-lenders outside of Bank return to the Street as buyers of paper quite slowly. The demand for paper is confined mainly to the very best class of double-name trade-bills and single acceptances on Havana and Southern account. The leading acceptors rate from 10 to 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, 60 days, and the same rates apply to prime lists of trade paper running from 60 to 120 days. There is no pressure of sellers, as most of the merchants are fairly accommodated at the Banks in which they keep their accounts, at 7 ℔ cent. The bills running on Havana account find their way into the Street at higher rates either for the purchase of Exchange on Europe or to pay maturing obligations here. This class of paper nearly always bears heavy upon our Money Market in seasons of trial, but in the present emergency we hear that the drawers at Havana are about sending forward Gold to the relief of the New-York liabilities on their account. Money on demand loan is again easy to-day, at 7 ℔ cent., with only a moderate inquiry from the Stock-Brokers. The Exchanges on Europe, since the news by the *Arago*, are held somewhat firmer, and if a really active trade demand were to show itself, we should look for an early advance to 106 @107 ℔ cent. But this demand holds on light, while the supply of bills, local and Southern, is still quite free: Merchant signatures are 101@102½; Bank and Bankers', very irregular, 103@105 ℔ cent., with less eager sellers, perhaps, than at the close of last week.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculative Share list, which showed symptoms of too much steam on the rapid advance of last week, gave way from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The feeling was weak at the commencement of dealings in the morning and was subsequently feverish throughout the day. The political advices from the South in the morning papers and the news from Europe of a declining Bullion reserve in the Banks of England and France, with an advance in interest at both establishments, were unfavorably construed. Although these signs are not such as to threaten an early adverse turn in our own Exchanges, so as to send gold abroad, it is argued that when the American orders for Bullion which went out last week and the week before, are added to the demands on the English Bank, the effect will be bad on our great staples of Grain and Cotton. That we shall not profit in the end by the importation of Gold, we have held to be sure from the start, but it is somewhat doubtful whether the requisitions thus far made will produce more than a momentary depression on the English markets for Grain or Cotton, unless our political difficulties should be very seriously construed in London and Liverpool.

These influences on the Stock Market aside, we apprehend that the actual cause of depression to-day is to be found in the rapid rise near the close of last week. New-York Central, for example, sold at 70¾ on Wednesday forenoon, (and the Western shares in proportion;) the price jumped to 75 at the close of the day after the Bank meeting, and by Saturday noon had reached 79½ ℔ cent., the Westerns, in nearly every instance, following up. The *Bears* who were short on contracts, and some of the Brokers who had gone short of their customers' stocks, as they sometimes will do, participated with the *Bulls* in buying the market up, while some of the latter embraced the opportunity to realize on their lower-priced purchases. To-day, on a review of the influences which ran prices so rapidly up, the disposition as suddenly changed in the opposite direction, and at the close we have the following comparative figures on the Share list—State Stocks and Railway Bonds remaining comparatively steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	78¼	74⅝	Quincy	73½	69
Erie	32	28¾	Panama	118½	113½
Rock Island	57⅜	53¾	Pacific	84	80
Galena	68¾	63	Mich. Garantee	34½	29¾
Toledo	30½	27	Harlem	16	14
Illinois Central	62½	58¾	Hudson	47½	43
Mich. Central	55¾	51	Reading	37	34½

The following are closing Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations of to day, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall street:

N. Y. S. Currency	⅜@ ½	North Carolina	10 @ —
N. Eng'd & E. Jer.	⅜@ ½	Georgia & Ala	10 @ —
West Jersey	3 @ —	Virginia	10 @ —
Philadelphia	3 @ —	Tennessee	10 @ —
Baltimore	3 @ 4	Illinois & Wiscon.	10 @ —
Interior Penn	3 @ 4	Iowa	10 @ —
Interior Maryland	3 @ 4	Missouri	10 @ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	3 @ —	Free Indiana	5 @ —
Michigan	3 @ —	Louisiana	5 @ —
S. Carolina	10 @ —	Mobile	5 @ —
Canada	2 @ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres	80	90
120 acres	65	75
160 acres	70	80

Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	2@3
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	3@4
Drafts and checks on Boston	¼@—
Drafts and checks on Chicago	10@—
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	10@—
Drafts and checks on Detroit	3@5
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	5@—
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	3@—
Bank of England notes ℔ £	4 70@4 80
Bank of France notes ℔ F	17@18

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Gold.	
Mexican Dols	$1 04@1 05	Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 03@ —
Spanish Dols	1 08@ —	Span. Silver Pcs.	1 20@ —
Five-franc pieces	96@ —	Sovereigns	4 80@ —
French Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 80@ —
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 82@ —
Prussian Thalers	70@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 83@ —
Guilders	39@ —	Span. Doubloons	15 50@16 00
English Silver	4 75@4 85	Patriot Doubloons	15 40@15 50
Species	1 06@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols	1 03@ —		

The following rather cool announcement of a Country Bank suspension in the interior of Pennsylvania was received in this City a day or two ago:

Prudential considerations, arising from an outside pressure, have dictated to our Board a temporary suspension. This, we trust, will be but temporary, as we were never so *strong* as at present!

The Missouri State Treasurer has issued the following notice:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 21, 1860.

MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of Missouri Railroad bonds that the coupons for the semi-annual interest on said bonds will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after the first day of January next. A. W. MORRISON,
State Treasurer.

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the third week of November:

Third week 1860	$36,341
Third week 1859	29,008
Increase	$7,833

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road the third week of November were as follows:

Third week 1860	$48,529 49
Third week 1859	42,275 69
Increase	$6,253 80

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Thursday evening, remarks:

"Bankers commenced drawing early in the day at ⅛ premium on New-York, but they sold very sparingly, and checks were not to be had to any extent in the afternoon below 1 premium. There was no demand for Baltimore, and we cannot give a quotation. New-York checks sold in that market to-day at 3⅛ premium. Boston also was generally unsalable. Philadelphia was bought at ⅜ premium, and sold at ⅛. The market closed unsettled, and we omit quotations for the present. It is not the intention of the Valley Bank to advance rates above ⅜, but it will be compelled to contract its business while rates are so much higher in other quarters. Gold retailed in the afternoon at 2 ℔ cent. premium. Very little doing in time bills, and rates are nominal."

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$162,596
Total Payments	452,260
Total Balance	4,022,004

The receipts include $55,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 24.	Loans. Nov. 17.	Specie. Nov. 24.	Specie. Nov. 17.
Bk. of New-York	4,704,867	4,824,225	695,186	677,935
Manhattan Co	5,029,937	4,824,076	720,287	699,366
Merchants' Bank	5,000,914	4,892,745	936,728	942,838
Mechanics' Bank	3,606 234	3,677,938	405,186	519,960
Union Bank	2,864,715	2,705,018	393,431	459,472
Bank of America	6,393,396	6,202,363	1,601,364	1,698,842
Phenix Bank	2,912,623	2,955,238	445,472	403,181
City Bank	2,338,349	2,250 253	561,657	569,338
Tradesmen's Bk	1,422,404	1,436,177	125,614	127,104
Fulton Bank	1,385,040	1 43,846	317,69	260,223
Chemical Bank	2,092 418	2,1 6,352	898,679	1,035,999
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,029,532	2,159,352	298,539	229,393
National Bank	2,2 2,563	2,231,691	263,223	261,962
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,735 901	1,731,499	258,541	312,478
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	956,831	1,027,932	167 559	194,779
Greenwich Bank	768,061	794,205	63,942	86,286
Leather Man. Bk.	1,986,634	2,031,870	258,730	234,85
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,200,065	1,245,391	183,472	181,601
Bk. St. New-York	3,645,225	3,600,074	459,481	487,533
Am. Exchange Bk	7,093,429	7 233,892	925,455	946, 85
Bk. of Commerce	12,310,087	12,738,945	1,38,799	1,262 469
Broadway Bank	2,504,814	2,593,658	397,187	384,865
Ocean Bank	1,815,191	1,856,099	202 922	275,703
Mercantile Bank	2,060,598	2 164,972	690,966	3 8,,21
Pacific Bank	993.322	1,046,748	2 3,592	133,289
Bank of Republic	3,270 621	3,346,412	842,961	905,510
Chatham Bank	825,402	845,221	91,103	108,493
People's Bank	712,928	718,172	81,051	114,774
Bank of N. Am	1,580,790	1,615,943	192,599	174,091
Hanover Bank	1,423 829	1,515,881	129 293	105,944
Irving Bank	806,928	817,679	62,356	93,852
Metropolitan Bk.	6,899,845	6,912,923	725 829	8 9,998
Citizens' Bank	786,533	827,589	104,098	142,821
Nassau Bank	1,859,945	1,734,015	263,338	271,662
Market Bank	1,622 240	1,635,050	120,145	178,091
St. Nicholas Bk	1,132,144	1,092,736	128,2 9	116,916
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,302,245	2,233,241	241,632	310,905
Corn Exch. Bank	1,801,872	1,740,188	173 890	212,049
Continental Bank	3,063,174	3,218 995	301 293	343,425
Bk. of Commerce	1,240,112	1,2 6,401	117,779	124,190
Oriental Bank	497,576	517,855	72,098	74,551
Marine Bank	969,379	994 863	118,086	103,510
Atlantic Bank	621 903	651,549	5 ,851	60,251
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,405 469	2,516,455	2 2 510	257,553
Park Bank	6,541,212	5,470,216	1,559,110	1 617,612
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	754,226	781,674	142,520	157,943
Grocers' Bank	561,177	574,421	64,941	78,816
North River Bk.	671,541	655 132	74,981	10 ,413
East River Bank	346,833	407,033	43,564	41,340
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	821 309	853,937	89,234	108,901
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	460,422	475,066	66 865	68,147
N. Y. Exch. Bank	308,260	306,094	20,781	22,655
Bull's Head Bank	477,229	510 118	45 02	45 530
N. Y. County Bk.	447,995	457,227	33 691	40,943
Total	122,518,454	123,616 715	18,759,373	21,225,474
	Decrease	$762,570	Decrease	$705,037

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 31,166 bbls. Flour, 298 bbls. Corn Meal, 95,810 bushels Wheat, 36,057 bushels Corn, 398 bushels Rye, 2,403 pkgs. Provisions, and 767 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 12½@$5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales 1,750 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Gulfs at 10⅜c.@11c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, at rising prices. Sales, 16,350 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; superfine Western at $4 75@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Superfine State $4 80@$5 00
Extra State 5 05 @ 5 35
Superfine Western 4 75 @ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois 5 10 @ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 20 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio 5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. 5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands 5 55 @ 6 65
Fancy Genesee 5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee 5 65 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri 5 60 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand, but at unsettled prices. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl.; 570 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at buoyant prices. Sales 152,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, at $1 22@$1 26; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Northwestern and Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 17; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 12; White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 42½; choice Red Tennessee, at $1 32½ ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 54,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c., chiefly at 66c@66½c., for mixed Western, and 65½c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 70c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is inquired for, at steady rates. Sales 11,400 bushels, including Canada East, at 70c., and State at 68c@70c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been in request, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western, at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 640 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, but at irregular prices. Sales 400 bbls, including Mess at $17@$17 75, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is depressed. Sales 120 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in limited demand at former rates. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter sells slowly, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported, at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—The market appears quite heavy. Sales since our last 320 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c.; with 150 boxes Havana, at 6c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 19½c.@20c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were rather heavier, as rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ¼d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 13d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ¼d.@¾d. ℔ lb.

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HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE,
$20, worth $40.

$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.

ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
No. 361 BROADWAY.

500 DOZEN PARIS KID GLOVES,
At 70 cents per pair,
EQUAL TO
Any glove ever sold in the United States at the price,
on
MONDAY, NOV. 26,
at the
POPULAR RETAIL STORE,
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Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.
1,500 gents colored bordered hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gents, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of ladies hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c. 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards
Head Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

EMBROIDERIES AND RICH LACES.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE
PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!!
We are determined to offer our very large stock of Fall Importations for the balance of the season at such prices as must command

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES—A REGULAR FIX.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—ROSE ELMER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fact that the South is not altogether given over to the Secessionists will be gathered from our dispatches this morning. Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it will be seen, has been unanimously nominated by the citizens of Taliaferro County, Ga., as Delegate to the State Convention which is soon to meet to discuss the grave questions now agitating the country. Those who read his speech, published in the TIMES last week, will have no difficulty in believing that at least one conservative voice will be raised in warning against precipitation. In Baltimore, yesterday, the secession spirit was rebuked in a significant manner. A palmetto flag was displayed by an association calling themselves the "Southern Volunteers," and it provoked only groans and hisses from a large crowd which collected around it. And the captain of a vessel in the harbor, who displayed the same flag at his masthead, was rebuked immediately by the display of the stars and stripes from all the other vessels in port. Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, as we learn from our Richmond correspondent, has returned from South Carolina, having failed in his efforts to identify the "Old Dominion," with the secession movement. From Washington, we continue to receive rumors relative to changes in the Cabinet. It is now somewhat positively asserted that Secretary COBB, and probably Secretary THOMPSON, will soon resign their places. There seems, however, to be no certainty about it yet. A report that Judge TANEY had resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, is pronounced to be premature. He will not vacate his seat until the question of his successor is definitely settled. He has no idea of allowing the appointment to go into the hands of the Republicans. The steamship *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from Charleston, brought back forty-seven more steerage passengers, and—what is somewhat unusual—a consignment of $10,000 in specie.

We are now beginning to get at the truth in relation to the new troubles in Kansas. It will be seen by reference to our dispatches this morning, that the late reports, based on the statement of Judge WILLIAMS, are the grossest exaggerations, and unworthy of a moment's belief. The Judge is pronounced to be a "frightened old dotard," whose assertions are the production of a heated imagination. That there is serious trouble in Kansas is not denied, but that there have been any such outrages as have been attributed to Capt. MONTGOMERY and his band will be doubted after a perusal of our correspondence, which gives a *resumé* of the condition of affairs in the Territory for some time past. It will be seen that the trouble is simply a renewal in Southern Kansas of the old feud of '56 and '57, which was suspended for a time by the Amnesty act, passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1858.

The State Department at Washington yesterday sent to Mr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, his passports, thus forestalling him in his demand for them, which was made a few minutes later. Thus diplomatic relations between the two countries are entirely suspended, and the matter in dispute goes before Congress for adjudication. Mr. CASS sent to the Peruvian Minister a courteous note, regretting the necessity which had arisen for the course pursued.

We are in receipt of advices from Jamaica to the 31st ult. The British war steamer *Icarus*, celebrated for her capture of WALKER, and the *Hydra*, had arrived at Port Royal with their crews decimated by yellow fever. The disease had spread ashore, and it was feared that the contagion would reach Kingston. The sickly crews were finally dispatched to Halifax in the steamer *Baraconta*. Two Cuban slavers had been captured and had been taken to Port Royal. They had both landed their cargoes on the Island of Cuba, and, it is presumed, were returning to the Coast of Africa. The political news from Jamaica is unimportant. The public health was bad and fevers greatly prevailed throughout the island.

Advices from Utah to the 2d of November reach us in our correspondence from Salt Lake City. There had been a considerable fall of snow throughout the valley, followed by cool weather. No damage of consequence han been done by the snow, as the crops had all been harvested. BRIGHAM YOUNG, accompanied by Elders KIMBALL and WELLS, with a select company, had started on a tour to the South. His particular destination and business were not generally known, but it was thought that he intended visiting some of the new Mormon settlements in that region. An Association known as the "Deseret School Teachers' Association" had been formed at Salt Lake City, the avowed object of which is to promote the advancement of education, &c. There had been numerous cases of horse stealing in the Territory, some of which had been traced to Indians, who alleged that they were in collusion with white men.

The great storm of Saturday and Sunday, as we were led to expect from the first telegraphic reports, was one of the most severe which has occurred on the Lakes for many years. We have dispatches from Buffalo, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and other points, giving lists of the vessels lost, and those which have suffered disasters, so far as are known. The number is quite formidable, and must involve immense losses to the insurance offices.

The Japanese bill was the main subject of debate, last evening, in the Board of Aldermen. It occupied but little time, however. In offering a resolution calling on the Committee to furnish all the details of that expensive entertainment, Alderman STARR made some very ugly strictures on the *Tribune*. His resolution was lost. Beyond the mere routine business the only matter worthy mention was the adoption of a resolution to appropriate $7,000 to the Infants' Home. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution appropriating $250 to defray the funeral expenses of Lieut. THOMAS F. RODGERS, of the New-York Volunteers, was adopted. Also, a resolution appropriating $250 each to the six Clerks of the Board for extra services during the year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday two juvenile highwaymen were sent to the House of Refuge, the ticket-swindler Smethurst was acquitted, and one or two minor cases of larceny were disposed of. The Court adjourned very early. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, a motion was made by JOHN H. MCCUNN, Esq., City Judge elect, to have a default taken against him before election vacated. Singular averments were made in opposition to the motion of the plaintiff. In the Surrogates' Court the will of MARGARET CHESEBROUGH was admitted to probate, disposing of an estate of about $800,000. The testatrix makes a number of bequests to different Societies and branches of the Lutheran Church, amounting in all to several thousand dollars.

The Stock market was lower yesterday by 3@5 ₩ cent. than the advanced prices of Saturday, on the Railway Shares, New-York Central closing 74¾. Money market steady. Foreign Exchange held firmer, but still low and irregular—102 to 105 on London. The Bank return shows a Specie average of $187,59,000 without the California arrival of yesterday morning. The Loans now actually stand $127,174,000 or $4,656,000 above the average of last week.

Flour, Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at rising prices. Provisions were rather quiet. Groceries were inactive. Cotton was in moderate request. Whisky advanced a shade. Hay and Hops were purchased to a fair extent. Most other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Origin of the Proposition to Pay for Fugitive Slaves.

We were somewhat mistaken in attributing the original suggestion of the idea of paying for fugitive slaves to Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina. By referring to the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, first session of the Thirty-first Congress, where the whole debate on the subject may be found, it will be seen that the proposition originated with a Senator from Maryland, Mr. PRATT. On the 20th of August, 1850, Mr. PRATT moved to amend the pending bill for the reclamation of fugitive slaves by the addition of several sections, in which it is provided that if the fugitive, after being identified, and proven to be the property of the claimant, be not delivered up within a specified time, the latter may bring suit against the District-Attorney, before the Circuit or District Court, for the recovery of the value of the slave.

The Judge of the Court is directed to impannel a jury to try the issues; the Attorney is directed to defend the suit on the part of the United States, and, upon a verdict in favor of the claimant, the damages are to be ascertained by the jury, and judgment must be given accordingly by the Court, together with the legal expenses incurred by the claimant in the prosecution of his claim. The claimant is then authorized to take an authenticated copy of the record, which, upon being presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, that officer is directed to pay the same to him out of any money in the Treasury.

It will be seen that this amendment covers the whole ground taken by us, as to the power of Congress over the subject, while it differs as to the mode of applying it. The object of Mr. PRATT, and those who concurred with him, was simply to insure to the master the value of his lost property, without getting rid of any of the odious and irritating circumstances which attend the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. The amendment contemplated merely the advantage of the slave-owner, but was indifferent to the conscientious scruples and the deep-seated moral convictions of the Northern people, out of which all the difficulty of enforcing the law arises. Our suggestion covers both these grounds. We have proposed rather a substitute for, than an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law; so that, while the Constitutional obligation is complied with,—while the slaveholder is satisfied,—the conscience and the moral sense of the North may be at the same time relieved from the intolerable burden. In a word, we propose an additional and better reason why fugitive slaves should be paid for, than those assigned by Mr. PRATT, Mr. BADGER, and other supporters of his amendment.

The debate on the principle of this amendment extended through two days, and was at length terminated by rejecting the proposition, many voting against it, or refraining from voting, on the ground that it would embarrass the bill, and cause some of its warmest supporters to abandon it. The amendment found favor chiefly among the Senators from the Northern Slave States, while the entire North, together with the more ultra Southerners, opposed it. It is not improbable that, had this proposition taken into view the wider, more national and more conciliatory objects which are contemplated in our suggestion, it would have found much favor among Northern as well as Southern men, and the fate of it might have been different. As it was, it met with the approbation of nearly every conservative Southern man in the Senate, and was only abandoned by them from a conviction that it would endanger the success of the bill to which it was offered as an amendment.

Mr. PRATT urged the importance of his amendment, and insisted that since the people of the North neglect or refuse to comply with the constitutional obligation to return ugitive slaves, they should pay the Southern people the losses they sustain. But the leading speech in its favor was made by Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina. He declared that, in his judgment, "the principle of the amendment offered by my friend from Maryland (Mr. PRATT) is free from all objection." He then entered into the question, whether the clause in the Constitution which provides for the rendition of "fugitives from labor," is to depend for its enforcement upon the Federal Government, or upon those of the several States into which the fugitives may escape and find protection. He insisted that this clause is "a provision of a Constitution establishing a Government for the people of the United States;" and that "it is not a stipulation in articles of a confederacy or league, by which States, as distinct corporate bodies, or sovereignties, or political communities, stipulated to do something for one another. It is a part of the Constitution of the Government, and, like every other part, was intended to be accompanied by, and is accompanied by, adequate powers in the Government thus established to carry it into execution." "It creates a duty upon the Government," he continues, "which the Government is vested with power to execute, and which the Government is bound to execute."

He contended that the passage of laws in pursuance of this clause in the Constitution is not a fulfillment of the obligations of the Government. Laws are mere parchments, and are worth no more than old almanacs until they are put in force. "If the delivery of the fugitive is enforced, the duty is discharged; if it be not enforced, then, I care not what laws Congress may have passed, the duty is not discharged." He offers numerous and striking illustrations of this proposition, and insists that it is nothing to the owner whether his slave has been lost through the instrumentality of the State Governments, or of lawless mobs. It is enough for him to say: "You are bound to see that the Constitution is carried out, and to see that impediments to the recovery of my property are removed; *and if they cannot be*, you are bound to indemnify me for the loss which has occurred in consequence." He continues:

"If the United States is not to pay an indemnity when the United States is primarily and solely bound, as in this case, I ask, from whom is the indemnity to come? The duty is that of the United States; the loss results from a failure to discharge that duty; and if the United States are ever bound to indemnify, it must be in this very case."

We confess that we see no escape from the force of these reasonings—and we give but a skeleton of Mr. BADGER's able and trenchant argument. They lose none of their force by taking refuge under the opposite theory of Constitutional construction, by which the duty of returning "fugitives from labor" is devolved upon the State Governments. For, taking that doctrine to be correct, and the States become bound by all the obligations to indemnify the slave-owner, which Mr. BADGER here insists are imposed upon the Federal Government.

In further illustration of his views, Mr. BADGER says that the principle of indemnifying those who suffer injury in consequence of the failure of the Government to comply with its obligations, in enforcing the laws, has always been acted upon.

"Is this any new principle? Has it not always been acted upon? It is the duty of this Government to afford protection, under certain circumstances, from Indian hostilities and violence. Measures are adopted for that purpose; laws are passed, and troops are marched, and military posts are established. Do we hold that, if these arrangements for protection turn out to be ineffectual, and these individuals are robbed or wronged whom we are bound to protect, we are under no obligation to make restitution? Why, our statute-book proves the contrary. Scarcely a session of Congress passes without furnishing evidence that we understand that the duty of this Government is not performed by marching troops, not by passing laws and regulations upon parchment or paper. They are but arrangements for discharging our duty—means for that end; and we recognize the duty of indemnifying the parties when the means provided for protection prove in fact insufficient."

But we must desist for the present. Another day we propose to continue our brief synopsis of this interesting debate, in which it will appear that the amendment of Mr. PRATT, and the arguments of Mr. BADGER, were warmly espoused by Mr. MASON, of Virginia, Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, and by other gentlemen who still command the highest confidence of the conservative portions of the Southern people. The South ought to accept such a proposition if it shall be made as a peace-offering by the Northern States.

Affairs in Kansas.

Our Kansas correspondent gives a very emphatic contradiction to the alarming reports that have reached us from Southern Kansas. He denies that any such acts of violence have been committed as were reported, and brands the whole story as a fiction from beginning to end. We scarcely know what to make of these extraordinary contradictions. Our correspondent is a resident of Kansas, reliable and likely to be well informed; and, on the other hand, it seems scarcely possible that such statements should have been fabricated for any purpose whatever.

It is evident, however, that trouble is brewing in that quarter,—and whether it has yet actually broken out or not, we may expect to hear of acts of violence and outrage. It is clear, too, that they have their origin partially, at least, in the old troubles and domestic feuds of the Territory. Our correspondent states that they are directly connected with the divisions of the Pro-Slavery and the Liberty Parties, and that the old animosities in that section of the State are by no means healed.

The Leavenworth *Times*, on the other hand, ascribes the troubles to other causes. That paper says that they are kept up by rival gangs of lawless rascals and vagabonds, more intent on plunder than principle, and that Slavery and Anti-Slavery are only pretences to cover their real designs. The *Times* is severe upon MONTGOMERY, charging him with having organized a band of 150 men, and with having already committed two or three acts of violence, one of which ended fatally, and with having made a speech proclaiming his purpose to free the negroes along the Missouri and Arkansas borders. The same paper says that the party were preparing for an attack on Fort Scott, and their intention was to seize and destroy the Land-office. Our correspondent states that no such attack has been made. The *Times* adds that the greatest indignation prevails among the settlers at the refusal of the President to postpone the land sales,—and that they would rather encourage than oppose any such proceedings.

It is quite clear that we must await further advices before we can form any opinion of the actual state of affairs. Meantime we hope the President will take precautions so far as possible to prevent any outbreak and also to appease any just resentments of the settlers. Any demonstrations of violence in that quarter would be specially unfortunate just at present, because they would add to the prevalent exasperation of the public mind and render still more difficult the restoration of peaceful relations.

The Mexican News.

Mexican advices per *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, which we published yesterday morning, confirm the report of the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals, and indicate that the victorious forces, with increased numbers, will march upon the City of Mexico. It appears that success still attends the movements of the Liberals, and though the Constitutional Government is still surrounded by opposing influences, there remains good ground to hope for its final supremacy.

There is one item of intelligence in the New-Orleans dispatch which deserves more than a passing notice. We refer to the robbery by the church party in the City of Mexico of the deposits belonging to British bondholders, amounting to a million of dollars, and lodged with the British Legation for safe keeping. This act has a deeper significance than any thing of the kind that has occurred in the Republic, and if it does not dispel the illusions which seem to have possessed the mind of John Bull, then nothing that can occur in Mexico will

It is seldom that the British Government can be charged with shortsightedness in its policy towards those countries with which it holds a lucrative trade, and in which it maintains a predominating influence. But Mexico is an exception to this general rule. We will not go back of the present revolution to depict the crime and misery that have fallen upon Mexico through the line of conduct pursued by English officials and English traders in that country. It is sufficient to refer to the course of the British Government towards Mexico since the commencement of the present struggle in 1858. It is known to all the world that Mr. OTWAY, the English minister in Mexico, was the open and active partisan of the Church faction in its worst acts, until the cry raised by his outraged countrymen forced the home Government to recall him. With a curious inconsistency, the holders of Mexican bonds in England presented Mr. OTWAY, on his arrival, with a massive silver "token of respect and gratitude for his able support of their rights." Not to be outdone by the Mexican British bondholders in rewarding this faithful servant, Her Majesty's Government then took Mr. OTWAY into high favor and honored him with diplomatic promotion on the continent. There is a mystery about all this which we will not attempt to explain.

The same may also be said of Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bondholders in Mexico, and his movements. In the Summer of 1858, Mr. WHITEHEAD was ignominiously expelled from Mexico by the Miramon Government. He was made to run the gauntlet between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and was only too happy to reach the coast with his life. The agent of the British bondholders leaves Mexico, breathing wrath and vengeance against the Church faction that expelled him from the country, and Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister who mocked at him in his calamity. But shortly, the recalled Minister and the expelled Agent of the bondholders meet in England, and, *presto*, the Ex-Agent is the humble servant of the Ex-Minister. He virtually acknowledges that the stripes he received in Mexico were just, lauds the Miramon Government, and vindicates Mr. OTWAY from the censure cast upon him. In a few months, the Miramon Government graciously permits the expelled Agent of the bondholders to return; and, as the reappointed Agent of the aforesaid bondholders, back he goes to Mexico, where, in the process of time, with the assistance of the English officials, he squeezes from the suffering country something like a million of dollars, English interest money, and deposits it with the British Legation.

This is the property which has just been stolen. The robbery seems to be only an act of retributive justice, though there is some reason to hope it may have some effect in arousing the British Government to the absolute necessity of doing something to aid in establishing a fixed and stable authority in Mexico. Every nation who has any dealings with that country is deeply interested in such a result.

Unionism in Georgia.

We publish this morning a Union speech made at the Union meeting in Georgia on the 15th inst. by Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the most prominent and influential lawyers of that State. The speech is very able, and will repay perusal. It is exceedingly clear and methodical, and states the issue, as presented by the South, with more direct compactness than any other document of the kind we have seen.

While this speech, like that of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, which we published a few days since, shows that the extreme and immediate Secessionists have not entire possession of the State, it also shows that the *Unionism* of Georgia is of a very modified type. Mr. HILL and Mr. STEPHENS pass for Union men:—both made Union speeches:—yet neither of them ventured to say a syllable in favor of the Union from beginning to end. The first necessity of the State, in the view of both, was a redress of grievances:—and the only question at issue was, can this be best obtained *within* the Union or by secession from it. Both these gentlemen insist that redress can be had by remaining in the Union and *demanding* it at the hands of the General Government. And both agree that if it is refused they will join the Disunionists and pronounce for immediate secession. They urge as strong reasons for their course, that the delay will enable them to prepare for resistance if it shall become necessary,—and that it will also unite the Southern States and give far greater strength to the disunion movement.

This, it must be confessed, is not the highest type of Unionism. It is not at all in the spirit of the Unionists of the South in 1832, when they rallied around the standard of Gen. JACKSON, and declared with him—"the Union *shall* be preserved." And the fact that these gentlemen are compelled to take this ground, and to avow themselves in favor of secession rather than submit longer to the injustice of which the South complains, differing from the Disunionists only in first seeking redress by peaceful means, affords rather a striking comment on the extent to which the disunion feeling has come to pervade the public mind in the Southern States.

Mr. HILL has strong faith that upon the peremptory demand of the South, Mr. LINCOLN can be made to enforce the laws. The nullification of the Fugitive Slave law is the only specific grievance to which Mr. HILL calls attention,—and on that point he makes the following suggestion:

"But, in my opinion, the wisest policy, the most natural remedy, and the surest way to vindicate our honor and self-respect, is *to demand the unconditional observance of the Constitution by every State and people, and to enforce that demand.* And, if it be necessary, call out for this purpose the whole power of the Government, even to war on the rebellious State; and when a State shall allow a fugitive to be rescued in her jurisdiction, and carried beyond the reach of the owner, *require her to indemnify the owner, and make the Government compel that indemnity, even to the seizure of the property of the offending State, and her people.* One such rigid enforcement of the law will secure universal obedience."

This is an important intimation, and encourages the belief that the considerate men of the South will give favorable consideration to the suggestion of accepting pecuniary indemnity for their slaves in case they fail to recover them.

A Dismal Mayor.

Mayor WOOD's proclamation for Thanksgiving Day is about as dismal a bit of literature as we have met for a long time. It sounds more like a chapter from Lamentations, or from the querulous questionings of Job, than a summons from the Chief Magistrate of a Christian City, to the grateful duty of rendering thanks to the Giver of all our blessings. The Mayor protests that he can see nothing to be thankful for. Freedom from pestilence and from war, bountiful harvests, employed and rewarded industry, the health and happiness of a great people,—all these count for nothing in his catalogue of blessings. These he seems to consider as only his due,—things not to be grateful for, but only to be growled over as utterly inadequate to his expectations and deserts.

Something has gone wrong with FERNANDO. He has missed something that he counted on. Are the Aldermen stubborn? Does BOOLY threaten to bolt? Or are his griefs of a deeper sort? Has he been buying stock, or real estate, or votes, or something else, on which he cannot realize? There's a fly somewhere in his pot of ointment. We suspect it is politics. The Mayor is mad because LINCOLN is elected,—and although he sees nothing anywhere to be thankful for, and cannot advise gratitude to God on any account, he advises the people generally to devote the day to imprecations upon those who gave him their votes. Let the day be kept, he says,—

"As one of humiliation and supplication, not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, *in violation of the Federal compact*, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted *these injuries upon us*, may be the only *sufferers by their own wickedness and folly*."

This will be rather a pleasant way of spending Thanksgiving Day. Cursing instead of carousing,—prayers made up of billingsgate, political arguments addressed to the Almighty as the bases of imprecations upon one's political opponents, will constitute quite a startling departure from the ordinary routine of a Thanksgiving service.

We cannot think that this Proclamation of the Mayor does much credit either to his head or his heart. Piety evidently is not his forte. Gratitude in his vocabulary means a lively sense of favors to come,—and as he discovers nothing of the kind on the political horizon, he has nothing to be grateful for. Fortunately the great mass of our people, even if they share his apprehensions, are somewhat less bilious and dismal about them. They are not inclined to reproach heaven with their political disappointments, or to carry their partisan malignity into their religious devotions.

Need of a New City Charter.

As we approach more closely to the Charter Election, and see more clearly the calibre of the candidates selected by the various Nominating Conventions, we are more and more impressed with the necessity for some radical change in our present system of City Government. We cannot submit forever to be represented in the Common Council by men who have no other object in seeking public trust than to betray and plunder their constituencies and pocket the profits of corruption. A City of intelligence, honest commercial honor and wealth, should have men representing these traits in her senior and junior boards of municipal legislation; but while the present district-system of election is allowed to continue, it must be vain to hope for any serious or marked improvement in the average of men selected to act as members of the Common Council.

The machinery of political organization has always a downward tendency, and the more a constituency is narrowed and localized, the greater are the facilities which bad men find in their efforts to seize upon power. While an Aldermanic District is made up of a few wards chiefly occupied by grog-shops, emigrant boarding houses, tenements devoted to a nameless business and lodging-houses for the most ignorant of the laboring classes, it is but natural that the representative selected by such a constituency should not be remarkable as the possessor of any very stringent notions with reference to either public or private virtue. The most popular man will carry the day; and he can seldom fail to be most popular who approaches most closely to the habits of those who are to vote for him.

But apart even from this deteriorating influence, and in Wards embracing the most respectable and intelligent classes of our citizens, it will be found that the wires of political machinery gradually pass into the hands of those who make politics a profession, and seek to live by the altar at which they serve. The really rich and intelligent men—those who have a stake in City taxation—cannot bring themselves to encounter the forces arrayed round the polls on the night of a primary election. The large property-holders go to the theatre, or the opera, to a ball or sociable; they look over the last French prints in their libraries, or listen to the last Italian air as rendered by their wives or daughters. The middle classes and decent mechanics have no ambition to have their eyes blackened and their clothes destroyed in an effort to overthrow the rule of the rowdies, who have reduced the system of primary election to a science. They remain seated by their firesides, with their families, or worry their heads in calculating how the next tax-bill is to be met.

Meantime the primaries are held and the machinery of Nominating Conventions put in operation. The respectable masses of the party only learn from the morning papers that this or the other politician has received "the regular nomination," and that all men of his political creed are expected to support him. He may not be the man of their choice—very possibly and probably may be the last man of their party in the whole district for whom they could feel the slightest pleasure or confidence in voting. But as the same system has turned out the nominee upon the other side, who is no whit better—perhaps not so good as their own candidate—there is nothing left for them but to make the best of a bad bargain, and vote for a man of their own political faith, for whom they entertain personally but little respect, against a man not of their own political faith for whom they entertain no respect at all.

These are evils inseparable from the District system, and can only be cured by an amendment to the Charter, providing that all Aldermen and Councilmen shall hereafter be elected on a general City ticket. This will, to a very great extent, remedy that unfortunate necessity for conciliating local influences, which now compels all parties to nominate doubtful or bad men in districts where no man of known respectability and strict moral principles could hope to receive a majority indorsement at the hands of the people. Let the Aldermen and Councilmen be nominated, not as now by local Conventions, but by the General Committees of their respective parties for the whole City, and a better class of selections cannot fail to be made. At present, it is the exception where we find a thoroughly good and fit man nominated; and it might, doubtless, still remain to some degree the exception after the change which we advocate should have been made. But that the average of candidates would improve when it became necessary for the whole City to pronounce upon their merits, we think there can be no question; and for this reason it is that we wish success to the Charter Amendments which certain leading minds of the City—both Republicans and Democrats—are now preparing for submission to the consideration of the next Legislature.

A CORRECTION.—The Richmond *Whig* is entirely right in saying that the report which was corrected in a card from Messrs. T. R. PRICE & Co., of that city, published by us a few days since, appeared originally in the TIMES and not in the *Herald*. The error arose from a misapprehension on our part of the note accompanying the card, from the gentleman to whom it was sent. The original mistake was made by our own correspondent. We assure Messrs. PRICE & Co., as well as all the other parties concerned, that we have not the slightest disposition to do them injustice in this matter. The *Whig*, whose notice of the error was perfectly correct, will, we trust, do us the justice to copy this explanation.

WHAT GOV. PACKER THINKS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A letter signed by JAMES REDPATH and several others, calling themselves a "number of young men unconnected with any organization but desirous of devoting themselves to the work of eradicating Slavery," invited Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, to attend a meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, to which he returned the following reply:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. JOHN BROWN was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities.

WM. F. PACKER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH, Boston.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

GROSS EXAGGERATIONS AND PERVERSIONS

Judge Williams' Statement —Courts not Molest —Fort Scott not Attacked—Sacked—No Invasion of Missouri—No Money Wrongfully Spent—No Arms from the East.

A True Statement of Affairs in the Territory.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

LAWRENCE, K. T., VIA LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. I abjure all to await the facts before judging the matter. Judge WILLIAMS, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. This Court has not been molested. Fort Scott has not been attacked. Neither Paris nor any other place has been sacked. MONTGOMERY's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to. Not one cent has been given to him or his men from the recent Eastern contributions. No arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported;—all their arms have been in the Territory for years. I challenge proof to the contrary.

All such statements as Judge WILLIAMS has made are vile fabrications, which are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or to his ignorance. Still, it is admitted that exciting events are upon us. WM. HUTCHINSON.

TRUE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS—THE OLD CONFLICT BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY—WHAT MISSOURIANS ARE DOING, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MAPLETON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Affairs on the Cherokee neutral lands have a lull since while a delegation are absent to Washington City, for the purpose of asking a postponement of *the time* when the settlers must vacate, which is now fixed for the 25th inst. Considerable anxiety is felt in the result of this negotiation, for whatever the view entertained at Washington, it is understood here that the settlers never intend to leave peaceably. Their forbearance has been taxed too severely already. For some cause there is a general desire among them to receive another visit from Col. COWAN. But I will not pursue a subject upon which everything that can be said at present is useless speculation.

The embers of the fires of '56 and '57 are not completely smothered in Southern Kansas, and they seem to break forth here and there, at intervals, like the pent-up volcano. The influences that operate upon society here cannot be clearly defined, so as to be comprehended by those at a distance. The majesty of the law, with all its power and prestige, is generally held to be sufficient to restrain evil-doers, and sustain the morality and virtue of any civilized community. Why Kansas should be an exception to this general principle it may require more space to illustrate than can here be afforded.

In a word, this is the case: The conflict was protracted a year or two later in Southern Kansas, after it was in the main settled in the Northern portion. The same as there, it was the conflict between the power of Slavery and those who believe *Liberty* to be inalienable. The Free State men were about becoming masters of the field, when, in February of 1858, the whole difficulty was suspended, by the passage of the famous amnesty act. For a time all parties observed the amnesty, and the country was at peace.

While the contest was raging, both parties had driven out of the country such of their enemies as came in their way. During the last portion of the time, the Free State men were in the ascendency, and consequently Pro-Slavery men were ordered to leave, and did leave. Time passed, and at length the Pro-Slavery men gradually stole their way back again, and in some cases endeavored to dispossess Free State men from their claims. The friends of such "men and measures," who had constantly remained here, invited such action, urged them to come back, and quartered them when here. As such things have been progressing, the Slave party have been growing bolder and more insolent.

In speaking of this matter I can use no terms so appropriate as the old titles of Pro-Slavery and Free-State, for under whatever guise Slavery attempts to accomplish its purposes, there is no name more appropriate or better understood than the becoming name of Pro-Slavery. The name then discloses the chief element of the party. I say, then, that for the last year the Pro-Slavery Party have been growing more troublesome, and the Republicans have treated the matter so easily, that the slave party have seemed to imagine themselves the victors of Southern Kansas. They have combined under a secret organization, no less ignoble than the old Blue Lodges of Missouri, and the order are known here as the "Dark Lanternites." During the last year they have committed *three murders*, besides attempting it in several instances in which they failed, and on several occasions they have ordered some of our best citizens to leave the country in a given time. Every step has been scrutinized by our active citizens, but not resisted. Capt. MONTGOMERY has been a particular object of their threats, and on three occasions, in as many weeks, attempts have been made to assassinate him—the last only last Saturday night.

Missouri, too, has a finger in this work. In several of the border counties we know the common topic of conversation in all the doggeries and saloons to be the scheme of invading Kansas, killing MONTGOMERY and his party, and seizing a thousand and one negroes that they imagine are hid under every bush in Kansas. This is no idle fiction, for parties have actually crossed the line in the night time, more than once recently, on the same daring business, and organizations are known to exist there for that sole object. Our citizens have been fired upon by these marauding parties, and their threats are becoming more constant and defiant. In such a state of things, who would dream of securing justice through our Courts. Fort Scott Courts already have a national character, and Pro-Slavery men have been known to boast that they could always succeed there against a Free-State man.

I have thus premised, that the following item of news may be the better understood. On Saturday night last, a Mr. HINNER, who lives on Mine Creek, near the State line, in Linn County, was visited by a Kansas party, eighteen in number, who introduced themselves by saying they were on their way to take Capt. MONTGOMERY, and he was asked to accompany them. He immediately consented, secured his gun, and rushed into the crowd, saying that he had already been up twice on the same business, and had once acted as pilot. The party then took him away, gave him a trial and proof positive was rendered that he had been engaged in inciting new troubles here, even ever since '56, and that he had once shot at a citizen of Mound City, intending to kill him. He was taken out in open day at nine o'clock the next morning, and hung to the limb of a tree. Two other persons were taken by the same party, and acquitted for want of proof. It will not be strange if other similar scenes are heard of soon. Democrats are looking wild about this time, as if something had happened.

RANDOLPH.

Condition of Kansas—Actual Sufferings of the People—Measures of Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAPLETON, Nov., 1860.

It is a source of surprise to many, as well as aggravation, that so many Eastern journals will persist in misrepresentation, and even insult and reproach towards the suffering now in Kansas. In your issue of Oct. 23, under the column of "Latest Intelligence from the National Capital," you have a special dispatch telling the world that "Several prominent gentlemen, just arrived here from Kansas, deny THADDEUS HYATT's story about suffering in Kansas. The farmers had short crops, but enough for home consumption. Those who are leaving the Territory do not do so on account of the scarcity of breadstuffs."

While I shall not presume to be one of "several prominent gentlemen from Kansas," I shall flatly deny the above, and pronounce it a base falsification of facts. These "prominent gentlemen" either do this willfully, or else they have been rusticating at our first-class hotels, enjoying a pastime in the company

of Federal and Territorial officials, and then claim, at a distance, to represent the true condition of the destitute thousands now in Kansas.

To me it seems passing strange that any popular journal should become the instrument of thus vilifying the innocent in Kansas, after all that has transpired, even when it is upon the authority of such "prominent gentlemen." For no fact in our entire history is now better established, than that many thousands now in our Territory are, by the late drought, made the victim[s] almost entire destitution. At least *twenty thousand* persons have already left Kansas from that cause alone—while many, who are the most needy, are unable to emigrate. In all the published statements of the suffering here, I have yet to see the first that has been overdrawn, or not warranted by the facts. After traveling about two months, and mingling with the country population, some time in June I foresaw what has since befallen our people, and commenced at that time giving the facts to the people in the States. My reports of the condition of the suffering have been constant, full and accurate, and such alone as my own observation has afforded me. These reports were at first attacked from various quarters, including the press of our own Territory. But, one by one, they have ceased their opposition and become the exponents of public sentiment in this particular. Soon every Republican newspaper in the Territory agreed that the destitution was alarming, and that aid of some form must come from friends in the States, while many of the Democratic journals opposed this view. At this time (some two months ago,) the question seemed, in a measure, *partisan*. As an exception to this classification, I should state that the papers published upon the Missouri river, generally opposed the idea of their being any general destitution; and this I have often explained on the ground that the border counties on the Missouri river had much better crops that would suffice for a home supply.

But more recently, nearly every paper in the Territory has become convinced that the famine in Southern Kansas was a reality, and no longer brand it as a myth. It seems now, that such aggravating falsehoods come alone from "prominent gentlemen" around Washington, who seem to exercise a kind of self-appointed inquisition over our domestic affairs.

Already have the States responded to our appeals, by loans and donations of no small extent, for which the gratitude of our people is never wanting. My greatest fear is, that your generosity and confidence will be abused. I have often cautioned against an indiscriminate system of begging for Kansas. I ever will oppose this sending a score of agents East, from every school district in Kansas. The public should be on their guard against them. One-half of them may be impostors, in spite of any evidence they usually produce. Beware of them, therefore, unless they have friends in your own vicinity who can vouch for them. We want to hear no more harping about the Kansas thieves,—certainly at our expense.

Thus far nothing has been done to secure the public from fraud by instituting a general system for Kansas aid, except what Mr. HYATT and his associates have accomplished. To him Kansas is under untold obligations for his timely labors; but one man cannot do everything. A General Relief Convention is therefore called to meet in Lawrence to-day, to which all the counties are requested to send delegates. The object is stated to be "to ascertain the aggregate amount of relief needed by the people of Kansas for present subsistence and for seed the coming Spring, and to determine upon a general plan and organization to supply it." We trust that after this meeting is held the business will take a more practicable shape, and all accredited agents will be indorsed by a Territorial organization. All this, however, should in no way disparage the services of Mr. HYATT, while it may hasten the return of some "prominent gentlemen" now abroad. RANDOLPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peruvian Minister Receives his Passports—Courteous Note from Secretary Cass—The Military Department of California and Oregon, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. ZEGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, received instructions this morning to demand his passports, and sent immediately to the Department of State for them, but was too late. They had already been volunteered and sent—the two messengers passing each other. The whole matter of dispute will now go before Congress. Secretary CASS addressed an exceedingly kind note to the Minister, regretting the necessity which terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In merging the Departments of Oregon and California, the Government only discontinued a temporary division created specially for Gen. HARNEY. The causes leading to the division having ceased, the two Departments have again been blended into one. Col. WEIGHT, as senior officer, will remain in charge of Oregon as a military district.

The Washington Commandry of Knights Templar are making extraordinary preparations to receive the Commanderies of Brooklyn and New-York, an invitation to them to visit Washington having been determined upon. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

By the recently ratified treaty with the Kaw (Kansas) Indians, the questions affecting the intrusions on their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are now concentrated within defined limits, outside of which the whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been served to them to remove therefrom. The intruders on the Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them through the energy of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

HORATIO KING has returned from a family visit to Maine, and not, as erroneously reported in some of the newspapers, from a visit to HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Both chambers of Congress are now in readiness for the members; very few of whom, however, have as yet arrived in Washington. The old Senate Chamber, the improvements having been completed, will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December session.

The Government, to-day, received a dispatch from Minister CLAY, stating that he had, pursuant to instructions, demanded his passports and was on his way home. Shortly after this information came to the Executive the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passport, and thus all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is terminated. The amount of unadjusted claims against Peru on account of the seizure and confiscation of the vessels *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, is $150,000. Mr. CLAY has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 6:30 P. M., from Chicago. The President and party traveled in separate cars. No ovations were received on the way on account of the rainy weather.

A. H. CONNOR, Chairman of the Indiana Central Committee, was awaiting his arrival.

Judge ARNY, of the Kansas Relief Committee, was here to-day, and denies emphatically the report that MONTGOMERY received any countenance from the Committee. He collected a large quantity of provisions in Central Illinois.

The New-York Election Returns.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26.

The official footings on Electors, as far as heard from, assuming Orange and Sullivan Counties as heretofore reported, are as follows:

Lincoln Electors	362,646
Fusion Electors	312,510
Lincoln's majority	50,136

The Canvassers not having received returns from Orange or Sullivan Counties, complete the canvass without their vote, and adjourned to meet Dec. 7, to canvass the State ticket.

The Break in the Canal Repaired.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26.

The break in the Canal at the junction is closed, and the water will be let in the Canal to-night to float the boats on the Erie Canal to tide water.

The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, (C. W.) Monday, Nov. 26.

The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending Friday, was $43,500, an increase of $5,700 over the corresponding week of last year.

Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

E. S. TOBY has received the nomination for Mayor of Boston, by the Parker House Committee.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived from New-York at noon Monday, and sailed at one o'clock for Galway. She was detained by thick weather. There has been ceaseless rain here since the 5th inst.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.

Great Numbe of Disasters on the Lakes—Reports from Buffalo, Oswego and Sackett's Harbor—List of Vessels Lost and Damaged—Heavy Fall of Snow, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most severe that has occurred here for many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy, the demolition of the casting-house of PALMER & WADSWORTH, which was in course of erection, being the principal case.

The marine losses, as far as heard from, are as follows:

The schooner *Comet*, with a cargo of oats, is ashore in the bay.

The bark *Torrent*, with a cargo of coal, is ashore near Barcelona.

The schooner *Fanny Gardner* is ashore near the Comet. She has no cargo.

The propeller *Forrest Queen*, ashore in Bailey's Harbor, has gone to pieces.

A large propeller, supposed to be the *Dacotah*, of the New-York Central Railroad line, is ashore at Eighteen-mile Creek. She left Buffalo on Friday afternoon with a double crew on board, all of whom perished.

The propeller *Jersey City*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, is reported to have foundered near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.

Two or three propellers and a number of small sail vessels are ashore on the Canada shore.

Most of the fleet of vessels bound down here, arrived safely, the losses being confined mostly to vessels bound up.

The schooner *J. S. Newhouse* is ashore near Goderich, C. W. Schooner *Wm. Maxwell* is ashore near Sugar Loaf Point; the crew all perished except one. The schooner *Sacramento* is ashore near Port Colborne. The schooner *Tornado*, with a cargo of corn from Chicago, is wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost and vessel gone to pieces. The schooner *Enterprise* is ashore at Long Point. The schooner *Arctic* is ashore at Presque Island. The schooner *Scallawag* is ashore near Port Stanley, and has gone to pieces.

The schooners *Wm. Case*, of Chicago, and *W. P. Goodell*, of Buffalo, were to-day towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the *Goodell* more or less frozen. The brig *Curtis Mann*, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore near Goderich. C. W.; crew safe, but the vessel is a total loss. The *Cadet*, of Detroit, arrived at Goderich safe; reports seeing a loaded vessel on the Lake, running under bare poles in heavy seas, and thinks she must have foundered. The schooner *Cuyahoga* is ashore at Port Colborne, and the *Jeannie Mack* three miles above there. Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore at Point Albino. The bark *Sunshine* and schooner *Kewasha* are safe under Long Point, but damaged. The schooner *Marco Polo* is capsized near Long Point. The schooners *St. George*, *Mary*, *Field*, —— *River*, and two or three others, names unknown, are ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

Accounts of the effect of the recent severe gale are coming in from every quarter. The schooner *J. Morley*, ran ashore near Kingston; *Game Cock* at Peninsula Point; *Minnehaha* dragged both anchors and went ashore near Cape Vincent, and *Marquette* went ashore on Nelson's Island. Over 30 vessels, bound to this port, are still to arrive. The weather is moderating slowly.

The following vessels are reported as meeting with disasters:

The schooner *Forrest* is frozen in the ice near Trenton in the Bay of Quinte.

The schooner *Cascade* has been driven to Sackett's Harbor, disabled and with sails gone. She is loaded with wheat.

The schooner *Jeannie P. Mack* is ashore, with a cargo of coal, ten miles above Port Colborne, on Lake Erie.

The schooner *Mary Sema*, with lumber, is ashore in Chaumont Bay.

The schooner *Comet*, with grain, is ashore near Big Sodus.

The schooner *Queen City* is ashore at Kingston. Has lost boat, sails, &c.

A propeller coaster ran ashore eight miles below Stone Mills, Canada, and subsequently went to pieces.

The schooner *Augustus Handy* is ashore in South Bay. Canvas and boat gone; leaking badly.

A steamer from Kingston reports seven vessels ashore between that place and Sacketts Harbor.

There is a blinding snow storm from the southeast now raging here.

SACKETTS HARBOR, Monday, Nov. 26.

Two vessels are ashore at Stony Creek, and another at Henderson—names unknown. One vessel between Horse Island and Stony Island has a signal of distress at her masthead. The steamer *Bay State* is going to her assistance immediately.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *Edith*, of Oakville, was beached in the gale of Saturday, a mile south of Stony Point Light. She had no cargo. Also, the schooner *Omar Pasha*, with a cargo of wheat from Toronto. Both vessels went to pieces, but the crews were saved, except the cook of the *Pasha*.

WEATHER AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Nov. 26.

The snow here is from a foot to eighteen inches deep, and much drifted. No trains have arrived yet (4 P. M.) from Rome.

Slave Extradition Case in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 26.

The Extradition case of the fugitive slave, named JACKSON, from Missouri, now in custody in Brantford, charged with murder and escaping from slavery, was urged at length here, on Saturday, before the Court of Queen's Bench. The decision whether he be given up to the United States authorities will be rendered on Thursday.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

SEVENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The Court convened at 10 A. M.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, was sworn: I have been family physician to Mr. Burch for some years; Mrs. Burch's youngest child was born in May, 1858; the health of the mother was good before and after the child's birth; nothing unusual occurred in the convalescence of the mother; she nursed the child herself; she left town soon after her recovery from confinement; on her return she suffered from a painful disease of the breast for some weeks; this disease was attended by general ill health, and an abscess formed in the breast; she recovered early in the Winter; I don't know certainly whether she was absent from home in the Summer of 1859.

Cross-examined—I believe Mr. Burch went East with his wife in the Summer of 1858; I advised Mr. Burch to go to Saline Springs for his torpid liver.

Michael A. Neef, sworn—He testified to being at the house of Mr. Burch on the evening of January 3, 1860; Mr. Stuart was there; Mr. Burch was at a Sunday-school meeting. Nothing material was elicited from this witness.

Henry P. Parnand sworn—I reside at Chicago; I accompanied Mary Spaulding and Fanny Burch from Little Falls to Chicago in December, 1857; on the Sunday after our arrival I went with them and Joseph Turner to St. James' Church; I saw Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house that morning; saw him and Mrs. Burch at my house the same evening; they left after nine o'clock; I recollect Nellie Keuyer's wedding; I had a carriage; so had Mr. Stuart; I invited Fanny to ride home with me and Mrs. Farnum; Mr. Stuart invited Mrs. Burch and Mary Spaulding to ride with him; during the evening I went into Mr. Burch's house, which was customary with me to do; saw Mr. Stuart and the ladies there; on Wednesday the 23d of December I was at Mrs. Burch's house; I inquired for the ladies; the servant said they were out and that Mrs. Burch was not well; I saw a cap and shawl in the vestibule on a chair; I thought it looked like a cap Stuart wore; I did not go into the house; saw Mrs Burch the next day; she said that she would have received me the evening before had she known that it was me that called; she said that the servant had been ordered not to receive general company, but should have admitted me; she told me that Stuart had been there; on the following Saturday I went to Mr. Burch's bank; met Mrs. Burch, Fannie and Miss Spaulding there; Mr. Burch told me to walk on with Mrs. Burch and Fannie, and he would follow us with Miss Spaulding; we went to Lake-street and walked some time; Mr. Burch and Miss Spaulding did not come; Mrs. Burch sent Fannie back to look for them; she returned and said they had gone another way; we then walked around and endeavored to find them; saw Stuart in the street; nothing transpired that I observed; I left Mrs. Burch at a confectionary store, she saying she would not trouble me; I called in the evening to apologise to Mr. Burch for not accompanying his wife home; Burch said, "No matter; Stuart saw her home;" I first heard of the family difficulty the Monday before Mrs. Burch left home.

The following letter was also read to-day in the Burch case.

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO HER AUNT, MRS. THOMAS BURCH.

MRS. BURCH: You will, I trust, pardon me for writing you at this time, but wretched and fallen as I am, I cannot let you, for one moment, think that I have ever carried out or wished the ruin of your daughter Fanny. God in Heaven knows that I am truly innocent of this terrible accusation. I learned from Uncle that such was the opinion formed by Mr. Burch. I was heart-broken before, but this if possible, added to my cup of bitterness. I trust, Mrs. Burch, that if you have entertained such a thought, you will banish it, and beg Mr. Burch not to think of it any longer. I have given him good and just cause to think there is nothing too vile for me to do or counteract, but in this he has judged me wrongly. Mrs. Burch, tell your daughters from me that if they have any love of adulteration, to check it now. Had I had firmer friends and liked admiration less, I should not have been an outcast or wanderer—might almost say a beggar. My ruin was commenced by exciting my jealousy regarding my husband, and then—I see it now—flattery did its work. Tell the girls to shun it as they would the dread simoon. I have been too thoughtless. I have not deliberately rushed into ruin. Oh! no! Indeed I have not. When I think of the great, the dreadful wrong I have done my husband, it seems as though I could not live and suffer. Then, too, my sin against God has been so great! Do you, Mrs. Burch, think he will ever forgive me? My mind has been so distressed, I have been almost distracted. I have written Mr. Patterson, hoping he can give me some consolation. Oh, Mrs. Burch, if you only knew how I suffered! I have been all alone since Thursday, and I have had time for thought. I have prayed, too—prayed for forgiveness of God, and have prayed that Mr. Burch would in time forgive me. Oh! when I was told of his intense hatred to me, although I write it, yet I was distressed beyond endurance. The thought that he hates me is dreadful. I can only pray that he will forgive me, and feel less hatred for me. Will you, Mrs. Burch, thank him for his assumed kindness when I left him. I can never forget his putting his arm around me and kissing me "Good bye," although now I know he did not mean it the way I received it. I wish, Mrs. B., you would write me immediately that you do not think I wished or winked at any such thing regarding Fanny. I am very much afraid that you should have thought so. And now, Mrs. Burch, will you be kind to these dear children? They are so precious. Will you pray for me? Oh! if I ever needed prayers, I need them now. I deserve all this suffering, and I pray it may be the means of bringing me nearer to my God. Mine is no mock sorrow or repentance. Mrs. Burch, I do hope and pray for forgiveness, and wish all who ever loved me would now pray for me. I hope you will write me. Tell me that you pity me, and will pray for me. Kiss the children for me, and ask Mr. Burch if he can pray for me. Of course you need have no fears that I will write you again, but I wish you would answer this, and direct your letter to mother. (Signed,) MARY.

INTERESTING FROM JAMAICA.

Frightful Mortality on board the War-Ships Icarius and Hydra, from Yellow Fever—Capture of Two Slavers—Politics, the Weather, and the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

I regret to state that yellow fever is making havoc among the unfortunate European seamen of Her Majesty's Navy, stationed at Port Royal. The ports of this island have been, for some time, free from the presence of the destroyer, and would have continued so but for the arrival of a man-of-war steamer, whose crew had been decimated by the disease. The sanitary condition of Port Royal was never better than it was on the arrival of the *Icarius*, on the 9th of the present month. This vessel, it will be remembered, was instrumental in capturing Gen. WALKER. She arrived here from Honduras, where the fever had been raging for some time. She lost on a voyage, which did not extend over four or five days, the Second Lieutenant, the Master, the Assistant-Surgeon, the Captain's Clerk, and thirty seamen. The rest of the crew were almost all attacked, and were immediately transferred to the Royal Naval Hospital, where the plague was soon communicated to the other patients. Some days after, the steamer *Hydra* arrived, also with a large proportion of her crew afflicted. She landed the sick at the Hospital, and put to sea again. The fever developed itself in such a malignant form that the doctors could make no hand of it. The deaths increased from day to day, and it was ultimately decided to ship the convalescent to Halifax, for the benefit of the climate there; and, accordingly, the steamer *Barracouta* left here with a large number on the 25th inst.

Two slavers have been recently captured and brought into this port by Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*. The living cargoes of the vessels had been disposed of before the captures were made. They are two Spanish brigantines, well furnished with slave decks and all the other appurtenances of the trade. One of them is suspected, by her fittings, to have been on her way to the African Coast, while the other, evidently must have just landed Africans on the coast of Cuba. At the time of their capture they had no names painted on their sterns, but the Commanders, afterwards, gave the names of *Lola* and *Castilla*. The whole matter is now before the Court of Vice Admiralty for investigation. In the meanwhile the Captains have issued the following protest which was published in the newspapers here:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—Oct. 27, 1860.

On the 19th day of this present month of October, we arrived at Port Royal, having been brought as prisoners by Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, Commander WOOD, and several days after our arrival we noticed in the newspapers of Kingston that various accusations had been made against us, which we positively and solemnly declare to be all false, and consequently unjust.

Firstly—They accuse one of us of being formerly Captain of the African schooner *Cortez*, which is now at Port Royal, called the *Cuba*.

We therefore solemnly declare that the said accusation is false; for this reason: That it is the first time in our lives that we came to Jamaica.

Secondly—They have accused us, that when we were taken, we were both bound to the Coast of Africa, and laden with provisions and slave supplies, &c. This is also a false and malicious accusation—for this reason: That we have each a license from the Authorities of the Island of Cuba, our country, as the said licenses will show that we are, instead of being slavers, droghers of the said Island.

Thirdly—We declare that it is false, that the names of the two Spanish brigs are unknown, and for this reason: That the names of both our vessels are mentioned and specified in the licenses, and which documents are now in the actual possession of the commander of the *Barracouta*, who captured us, and made us prisoners. ANTONIO DE CUETO,
Capitan del Bergantin *Lola Sus* proprietario Don J. Ramon Salazar.
DOMINGO JUSTO,
Capitan del Bergantin *Castilla*, Sus proprietarios Los Señores Pla Francanillo San Migel y Ca.

In political matters there is a complete stagnation, although being, as we are, at the end of a General Assembly of the "collective wisdom of the country, it would be expected that a great deal would be presented for discussion. This stagnation is to be attributed not so much to the absence of topics to discuss as from a morbid feeling on the part of the conductors of the Press to deal with men, not measures—a feeling which cannot but lead at all times to most deplorable party and personal controversies. It is generally asserted that the approaching season will be marked by one or two very stormy debates, chiefly concerning the adaptability of the new Constitution to the circumstances of the country. It is a matter for decision, however, whether the Imperial Government would give its sanction to any such alteration as that contemplated, till the Island Government relieves itself of the pecuniary liabilities which it incurred almost as a *sine qua non* for the adoption of the new Constitution.

Unhealthy as this period of the year always is considered, I do not remember for a long time receiving accounts of the health of the country being so generally bad. Whilst recording this fact with regret there is some consolation in stating at the same time, that there are no serious consequences attending the unfavorable condition of the general health—the prevailing ailments being influenza, accompanied by the ordinary fevers of the country.

There has been an abundance of rain in every district of the island, destroying the roads in some places and causing the rivers so to overflow in others, as to be for whole days impassable. And yet the wet seasons can hardly be said to have more that commenced. In some of the parishes of the interior there is incessant rain, whilst on the south side of the island there are the strongest indications that there will be very heavy weather.

There is great inactivity in business, and the produce market is very dull, both the result of the heavy weather. The arrivals of sugar have been very small, and the coffee and pimento crops have been replanted.

What to Do.—Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain that some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives, would be saved, if this advice were faithfully followed.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, with directions, at 294 Canal-st., and 4 Union-square, New-York.

Water-Proof Boots.
Superior Boys' Boots and Shoes.
The best and largest stock in the City.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 58, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Concentrated Leaven.
Combine with flour the "CONCENTRATED LEAVEN," from Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co.'s, Boston, Mass., and you have the lightest and most nutritious bread, cakes, pies and pastry, ever produced. Those who suffer from dyspepsia, can use *hot* bread without the usual inconveniences.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough. Cold. Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.
BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias' Liniment in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Heavy Under-shirts and Drawers; also, Under-garments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon.
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MONTGOMERY—VOLK.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. McKeon, of Philadelphia, JAMES M. MONTGOMERY to AGGIE A., second daughter of Henry Volk, Esq., all of this City.

ROBERTSON—MIX.—In Scboharie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. C. E. Crispell, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, of New-York City, to Miss H. ELIZABETH MIX, youngest daughter of Peter Mix, Esq., of Scboharie C. H.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, NELSON J. SHERWOOD, son of Nelson and Fanny H. Sherwood, aged 19 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 106 East 17th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, MILES PALMER, aged 84 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son, Dr. M. W. Palmer, No. 64 Rivington-st., this (Tuesday) morning, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenmount, Baltimore.

REMINGTON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, MARY MILLER, youngest daughter of Cyrus K. and Helen E. Remington, aged 19 months.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

WINANS.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, MRS. SABRINA WINANS, widow of Isaac Winans, in the 58th year of her age. Also, on the same morning, after a short illness, GEO. BALDWIN, son of the above, in the 30th year of his age.

Their funeral services will be held in the Carmine-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Hastings, Pastor,) on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Their remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

OLMSTED.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Lyell T. Olmsted, aged 25 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 137 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday night, Nov. 23, MOSES TUCKER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, William and Edward C., and his son-in-law, Dr. George S. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Amity-st., this City, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

MARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas March, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, of consumption, LETITIA, wife of Zacharia Richards, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her sister in-law, Mrs. Jane Williams, De Kalb-av., near Classon-av., Brooklyn.

DOOLITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, IRENE, youngest daughter of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 4 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WILSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 26, of scarlet fever, LUCY JANE, youngest daughter of Charles and Lucy Jane Wilson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 15 South 10th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, DANIEL F. CUTLER, formerly of Lisbon, Conn., aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

FRAZER.—In Jersey City, N. J., at his residence, No. 63 Hudson-st., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, Capt. WILLIAM H. FRAZER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GARDINER.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, Nov. 16, MARY L'HOMMEDIEU, relict of the late Rev. John D. Gardiner, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Sag Harbor, L. I.

Her remains were taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 563, Nov. 26, 1860.
6, 34, 60, 75, 45, 36, 32, 66, 43, 21, 54, 46, 20.
Class No. 564, Nov. 26, 1860.
68, 57, 38, 53, 43, 51, 75, 1, 16, 30, 34, 5, 41.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWAR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; would do general housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 15th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or with plain sewing; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 127 West 30th-st., for two days. Willing to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 140 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th av., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go as housemaid; washes and irons well; does plain cooking; wages $6 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 East 29th-st., 3d floor, back room; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist in sewing, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or chambermaid and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 198 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and to assist with children. Can be seen, for two days, by calling at No. 6 21st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. The best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart, young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do light chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, who can take charge of a babe, or grown children preferred; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 16th-st., rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as child's nurse or to do up stair's work; is a good sewer and a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—WANTed, employment as dressmaker; understands making boys' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages no object; superior reference. Address E. H., No. 519 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. Will ass st in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds; would be willing to wash and iron in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best reference Call at No. 161 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small respectable family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 180 Hosner 3d-av., Room No. 6, 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 223 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; is willing to do the marketing, if required; has lived seven years in one family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do the general work of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., up stairs, in the rear, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 134 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 2 East Washington-square. Best City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; can furnish the very best of City recommendations; is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a German woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 248 West 23d st., on Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th inst.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble, none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 222 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; also, understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE Protestant woman, who is a good economist, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread and biscuit baker. Has best of City reference near where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework: can make excellent bread and plain pastry; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT. able young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st. Has good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY CAPABLE, STRONG German girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business generally; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, TIDY Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; understands baking, &c.; has the best of reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, as the best of City reference; can be seen for two days where last employed. Inquire at No. 75 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced young woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 56 8th-st., for two days, second floor, in the rear, near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; understands milk and butter, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress or child's nurse; is willing and obliging; is a good sewer and fond of children; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Scotch girls, sisters, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer a home where a short distance. Call at No. 76 9th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A tidy, respectable Protestant woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker and milker and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references; or so briefly, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 A Vandeb-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited At the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE and trustworthy young woman, perfectly competent for her duties, desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chambermaid and laundress; has excellent testimonials; is willing and obliging. Apply at No 374 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 297 Goldst., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, to do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Hall-place.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; has 4½ years' reference from her last place; either in city or country, or to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No 28 4th-av. for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant laundress, who is also willing to do cooking or chamberwork, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young English girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understan is French ffutir g; has excel ent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady, respectable person that is well capable of taking care of children, and is a competent infant's nurse; can do family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near the corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given if required. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, WHO resides with her sister, desires a situation in a respectable family to take care of children or do light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at No. 296 West 27th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 4th-av.; has the best of reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST RESpectable young girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 100 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amityplace, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as seamstress; perfectly understands waiting on an invalid lady, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Unioncourt, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an intelligent and trustworthy young woman, willing and able to work either as seamstress, cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; she has most respectable references, and has no objection to go to the country. Call for three days at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy, Protestant girl as waitress in a small, private family, or would assist in the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress; is capable of taking care of silver and dining-room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; has no objections to assist with the chamberwork if required; has lived 3 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has lived as parlormaid and housemaid in the old country: no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store. Apply for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young Protestant woman, with a baby four weeks old. Good references. Apply at No. 71 Bright-st., Jersey City.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect, can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Coxhead, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last fourteen years. Address E. R. F., No. 122 20th-st. near 3d-av., second floor, back.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young man; is sober and steady; is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A MAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes the above situation; is a good coachman, understands the care of horses and harness; is an excellent hand at planting trees, and understands things generally about a gentlemen's place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, (in the country;) would assist in the garden, milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver, and an excellent groom; understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 624 th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who can produce seven years' references from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability; would keep a small garden in order if required, or make himself in any other way useful; also knows the City perfectly. Address S. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent and reliable man. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros.', No. 396 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines; flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDNER OR COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—he man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid, or waitress; both understand the business perfectly; have the best of reference. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man as groom, who thoroughly understands his business, or will take a situation to drive a wagon or cart; will also do anything that is necessary; can milk a cow; wages moderate. Address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has no objection to City or country; has got the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Lockhart's, No. 9 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-av., or a letter addressed to C. B. will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a wholesale store, grocery or tea preferred; has worked at the business four years; understands the care of horses, packing and repacking goods; also, the use of carpenter's tools; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address MAC, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of references from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. R., No. 845 Broadway, fruit store, between 13th and 14th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fruman's, 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situat on as waiter in a private family; he has been waiting for two years in one place, (and is now waiting for a situation;) the best of City reference produced. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter, in a private family; can produce good City references as to capability, &c. Call or address WAITER, No. 80 West 17th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100

A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

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Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—MONS. E. FISTON, Principal, No. 863 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts. One half of the daily session is devoted to the instruction of pupils in Literature, Mathematics, &c., with French text books; the remainder of the session to the Classics, and all the other branches in the English and the modern languages.

BOOK KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—We venture to say that the number of applicants applying for admission into PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton, Brooklyn, within the last few weeks, exceeds anything ever known in these cities. Mr. P. is assisted by experienced teachers in each department.

MISS INGERSOLL'S SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Springfield, Mass., designed especially for young Misses in want of home support and care, and of instruction in the essential branches of education. Address Miss JANE INGERSOLL, care of Edw. Ingersoll, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, IMMEDIATE EMployment for a Hungarian gentleman, Ex-Captain of the Austrian army, who fought under Kossuth, and afterwards as Major of Dragoons with the English in the Crimea. He has been the last four years professor of modern languages in a British College, and teaches thoroughly German, French and Italian; an urgent case. Apply to Dr. T. B. SIRLING, University, Washington-square.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 238 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY RECently from New-England, wishes a situation as visiting governess; can teach all the English branches, Latin, French and German; or would like an engagement to read English, French or German literature with young ladies who have left school. Address B. C., Unionsquare Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, FROM NEW-HAVEN, highly qualified, would like to give private lessons in Latin, French, mathematics, or higher English, either at her own residence or those of her pupils. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family; can also teach to beginners music, French, and Latin. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school, as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.

Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

THANKSGIVING—DONATION VISIT.—THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to a Donation Visit, at the Institution, on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst. The children, 220 in number, will partake of the generous contributions of their friends, during the recess from 4 till 5 o'clock, and their exercises, consisting of singing, Recitations and Lessons, commencing at 4 o'clock, will, it is believed, be especially interesting to visitors. Contributions in provisions or money, will then be most gratefully received. Those who feel unable to visit the Institution are respectfully invited to send them to:

MARY MASON, First Directress, No. 12 2d-st.
ANN H. SHIPHARD, Secretary, No. 60 East 29th-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, 97 West 14th, and 40 Wall-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL, 4 East 16th-st., and 110 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL WILLETS, 24 Lafayette-place and 303 Pearl-st.
Or to the Institution, 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

A HOME WANTED.—A LADY WISHING TO make a home for herself would like, in consideration for her services in some widower's family for a small compensation, a home, or with a young housekeeper, where a nice needle-work. References exchanged. Address LONDON, Bleecker-st.

CHURCH.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR cash, a church; size capable of seating about 500 persons; price must be less than $20,000. Address, with full particulars, Box 5,025 New-York City Post-office.

$1.000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S on Fndry, No. 160 West 40th-st.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, IN good order, with five stones and two rollers. Apply at No. 709 Broadway in the store.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 68 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, WHO would like a situation in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, with a small salary the first year, may address in his own hand-writing D. O. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, which will meet attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16½ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, short tails, and very stylish, good travelers, for sale cheap; to be seen at New-York Tattersall's, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, washing to do either in the house or out, at No. 89 West 19th-st., rear building, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County at the General Election held on the sixth day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President was three million three hundred and forty-eight thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Herman J. Redfield received sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Selah B. Strong received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

Of which John H. Brower received sixty-two thousand two hundred and forty.

Of which Jacob A. Westervelt received sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Elijah F. Purdy received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which William R. Kobbe received sixty two thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which J. De Peyster Ogden received sixty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William B. Duncan received sixty two thousand two hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Stephen P. Russel received sixty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Aaron D. Shuler received sixty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Daniel B. St. John received sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety two.

Of which Elisha P. Strong received sixty two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which William Kent received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Marvin Spriguer received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which James Kidd received sixty-two thousand three hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Isaiah Blood received sixty-two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry L. Ross received sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which David C. Judson received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Charles Goodyear received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which George C. Clyde received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John Munn received sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Ambrose S. Higgins received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which Lucius B. Crocker received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Pearson Muncy received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which John M. Bruce received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Charles H. Carroll received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Charles H. Gardner received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Nelson Gardner received sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John B. Skinner, second, received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Lorenzo Burrows received sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Williams received sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Stephen J. Caldwell received sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William C. Bryant received sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which James C. Putnam received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-four.

Of which John A. King received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Edwards W. Fiske received sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew Carrigan received sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which James Kelly received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Siegmund Kaufmann received sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Frederick Kapp received sixty three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Washington Smith received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which William A. Darling received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Whiting Robertson received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which George M. Grier received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Rufus H. King received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob H. Carpenter received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty three.

Of which John S. Winslow received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Jacob H. Ten Eyck received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which N. Edson Stetson received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Robert S. Hone received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which Abijah Peckwith received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Henry Churchill received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which James A. Allabe received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Benjamin N. Huntington received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Sherman D. Phelps received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which John J. Foote received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Hiram Dewey received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James L. Voorhees received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which William Van Antwerp received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John E. Seeley received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which Frank L. Jones received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which James S. Wadsworth received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which James Parsons received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Charles C. Parker received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Elisha S. Whalen received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John Greiner, Jr., received sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which James Parker received sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty third day of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty.

WM. M. TWEED, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, was nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty seven.

Of which Elijah Ward received ten thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Of which Augustus F. Dow received eight thousand four hundred and seventeen.

Scattering, three hundred and six.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, was twenty three thousand and ninety nine.

Of which Isaac C. Delaphaine received thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Abram Wakeman received nine thousand four hundred and seventeen.

Scattering, one hundred and six.

That the whole number of votes given for "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution in relation to Suffrage," was seventy-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

Of which "For Proposed Amendment to the Constitution in relation to Suffrage," received ten thousand four hundred and eighty-three.

Of which "Against Proposed Amendment to the Constitution in relation to Suffrage," received sixty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two.

Blank, fifty-nine.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1860.

WM. M. TWEED, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE and LAP ROBES.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

AUCTION.—We would particularly call the attention of the ladies to the sale of superb made-up Furs, to take place at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS.

M. C. EBY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post office,) elegant household furniture, paintings, &c., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping previous to removal South. Sent to salesroom for convenience of sale. See *Herald* advertisement.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:

London Dock wines, brandies, whisky, rum, &c., imported in cases; continuation of sale of Oct. 8. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 half-sized bottles each. The goods are all in our store ready for delivery, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to sale. The owners having authorized us to guarantee every article pure or forfeit the goods.

Also, an invoice from an old City importing house reducing stock, late engaged in a flourishing Southern trade, in hot. les, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality Maderia, very choice; positively over 30 years old very choice Mansanilla sherry; pale do.; old brown do.; a bulk lot of Central Society Vineyards Proprietors brandy, in cases, all being of the finest quality.

Also, immediately after the above sale of wines, &c., Havana cigars, represented by the original advertisement to have been imported by the late Jose Antonio Hernandez, a portion of which are now in bond, consisting in part of 1,700 genuine Flor Cabanas Breras; 2,300 do. 2 ds.; 3,900 do. 3 ds, warranted, and other favorite brands of Pomsadoes, Conchas, Regalias, Londres, &c., &c., all of which are well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., (assignee's sale,) property of a private gentleman, by order of the assignees, one long tail bay horse, 15 hands high, very fast, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and saddle; afraid of nothing, and warranted [gentle, sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a very good two-seat coupee rockaway, in fine order, City made; cost $350; very little used.

Also, a set of double black harness, made to order for the above horses; nearly new.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD-HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Adrian Martense, in the village of Flatbush, L. I., three miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. B. Martense, Esq., administrator, a number of valuable horses, colts, &c., among which is the trotting stallion Bill Forgie, gray stallion Young America, brown stallion Chancellor, horses sired by Flying Cloud, horses sired by Washington, and horses and colts by Jupiter. Also, carriages, work horses, &c., a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulkys, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c., &c. The Flatbush-avenue Railroad, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, passes the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale; consisting of beautiful Budson Bay sable caps, muffs and cuffs, mink sable ditto, stone marten ditto, real fitch ditto, Siberian squirrel ditto, Siberian squirrel belly ditto, iron fitch do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes, rock marten ditto, Misses and children's setts, &c., &c.

Sleigh robes in great variety, we hear, fancy, &c.; gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, one of the finest sales of the season.

S. & J. BODINE, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, hatstands, black walnut extension dining tables, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, looking glasses, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, fine feather beds, lounges, stoves, desks, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one Herring's fire-proof safe, one Wild's, one large show-case, one counter show-case, one brown mare, wagon and harness, one bay horse, &c.

CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALLEN & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The house is to let, possession immediately after the sale. The house is first-class; three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. The furniture consists of all kinds of fine furniture, rich parlor suites, satin curtains, splendid pianoforte, made by Chickering, with all kinds of bedroom furniture, bedding, &c. Dealers and housekeepers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very beautiful pair of long-tailed, black Canadian horses, very fast, 14 hands high, 7 years old last Spring, very stylish drivers, afraid for nothing, and warranted [gentle, sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a very good two-seat coupee rockaway, in fine order, City made; cost $350; very little used.

Also, a set of double black harness, made to order for the above horses; nearly new.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, sewing machines, kitchenware, crockery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 558 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior toned 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED— PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His 17 years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have hitherto been unsuperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption in business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"the Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early sousc. excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 453 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The galvanic-electro regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, spinal lesses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a total, and cannot be obtained at quite anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe, sure and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860,)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EDICTAL LADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Magia, Geb. Eberlein, Klagegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,
Morgens 10 UHR,

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die vonder Klagerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und theils am Sammtgute verlangt zu erkennen, der Klagerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu uebertragen und theilen.—Falls beantragt zu erklaeren unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen geständig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 22ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 24d-st.

C. COLLINS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportion thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been rent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. B. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 10th December last, for extending the same, are requested to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* [WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD,
GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu*

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR- ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY PREPOSSESSING young lady or young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged, (48,) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some means and of the highest respectability, possessing, in short, every requisite to render a loving, pure, and true-hearted woman, qualified as above, happy in wedded life. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address, with age, self-description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 331 9th-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. H. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15 and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. Those wishing to secure cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 21; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 12
TUESDAY.....Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points by the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug.—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS,
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE JAPANESE BILLS—ALDERMAN STARR VINDICATES HIMSELF.

Last evening the Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting. Alderman PECK, the President, occupied the chair. The Board, at first, was not fully represented; subsequently, nearly all the seats in the Aldermanic semi-circle were filled.

A series of petitions were presented, among which were, one to remove an obstruction (in the shape of a show-case) in front of Nos. 76, 76½ and 78 Bleecker-street, which was granted; and one to reimburse John Krahmer, to the amount of $175, for the loss of a horse and damage to a cart, at the foot of Gouverneur-street, because of the want of a string-piece on said dock, which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

An invitation from Knickerbocker Engine No. 12, to attend their annual hop at the Apollo Rooms on Monday evening next, was accepted.

A report recommending the grading and regulating of Ninth-avenue from Broadway to Eighty-sixth-street, was not adopted, but, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Roads.

Another paper was presented by Alderman STARR to the following purport: "*Whereas*, In the issue of Saturday morning's *Tribune* newspaper, an article appears reflecting upon the members of this Board particularly, and strictures are made on the acts of the Board authorizing the purchase of the statue of Washington, now and for some time past, erected in front of the City Hall, the article in question concluding with the following suggestion: 'As we have nothing to remind us of BOOLE and his companions, after their term of office has expired, but the debts they have saddled us with, it will not be altogether a bad idea to have this statue as a suitable memento of them, and let it be set up in one of our dirtiest thoroughfares, which may be called the *Boole-yard*, as an awful example to posterity.' And

Whereas, An abject defiance to public opinion, as represented or interpreted by the newspaper in question, should govern the action of members in this Board, and that suggestions made by such disinterested friends as the editor of the paper or author of the article should at once be gratefully accepted, and acted upon favorably by the Common Council, be it therefore

Resolved, That the statue now in front of the City Hall, recently ordered to be purchased, be and the same is hereby assigned a location in the counting-room of the *Daily Tribune* office, pursuant to a suggestion contained in the issue of the aforesaid newspaper, that the filthiest locality in this City be assigned for that purpose; and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect.

The resolution was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. STARR then presented the following resolution, which he prefaced by a defence of his course as an Alderman:

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, be and they are hereby required and directed to meet at some convenient place, to be assignated by said Committee, on the first Monday of December next; that full and ample notice of the time of such Committee's meeting be given, and that all persons having claims against such Committee, be requested to appear and present them for final settlement; and, further, that the said Special Committe be, and is hereby requested and directed to report the result of their deliberations at the next meeting of the Board; stating item by item, the amount of each particular claim, the amount allowed, the amount reduced when considered exorbitant; the aggregate amount of claims allowed as well as the amounts claimed, and such other information as will tend to arrive at a proper understanding of the whole amount required to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy.

The resolution was lost.

Alderman GENET regretted that gentlemen should yield to the clap-trap that had been raised by the newspapers; his wish was that the matter should be disposed of at once, and that there should be no more talk about it.

Alderman BRADY cared as little for newspapers as any one else; but if ever a newspaper charged him rightly with dereliction of official duty, he would be the last man in the world to persist in a course which honesty condemned. As an evidence of the popular sense of his integrity in the matter, he would inform the Board that to-night he would be re-nominated and felt confident he would be re-elected.

Alderman DARRAGH expressed his surprise that the gentlemen who reprented the Fifth and Seventh Aldermanic Districts (STARR and BRADY) should have signed their names to a bill for $105,000, the items of which they had neither investigated nor presented.

Alderman GENET said that he cared as little about the newspapers as anybody. The newspapers wanted something to talk about; that was the way they made a living; without that they could not exist. But he was of the belief that the Board had nothing to do with this Japanese bill. All that was within the power of the Board to do was to leave the matter between the Committee and the Comptroller.

A resolution to appropriate $7,000 for the completion of the Infants' Home was carried without discussion. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REPAIRING STREET LAMPS—PAYING CLERKS FOR EXTRA SERVICES.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was concurred in authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing and reglazing the street lamps for one year.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of E. H. Senior for $250, to defray the funeral expenses of Lieut. Thos. F. Rodgers, of the New-York Volunteers, was adopted. Also a resolution to pay the clerks of the Board $250 each for extra services in attending upon Committees.

Adjourned to Friday evening.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE THIRD WARD.

Additional Particulars of Losses and Insurances.

From the best information which could be obtained, on which to base an estimate of the losses by the fire in Warren and Murray streets, on Saturday night, it was thought that over half a million dollars worth of property had been consumed. Further inquiry yesterday, however, shows that the loss has been somewhat over-estimated, and that the probable amount of damage does not exceed $400,000. We append a revised list of the occupants, and a statement of the insurances. It is now thought that the fire broke out on the second floor of No. 33 Warren-street.

NO. 33 WARREN-STREET.

HOOK, SKINNER & Co., dealers in cloths. Insurance $170,000, as follows:

Union Mutual	$15,000	Long Island	$5,000
Royal	10,000	Broadway	5,000
Clinton	10,000	Jefferson	5,000
Commerce	10,000	Washington	5,000
Beekman	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
Mech.'s & Trader's.	5,000	Columbia	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	East River	6,500
Empire City	5,000	Harmony	10,000
Indemnity	5,000	America	5,000
Total			$170,000

JAMES F. WHITE & Co., importers of linens. Insurance $295,000, as follows:

Royal	$20,000	Commercial	$10,000
Liverpool & London	20,000	N. Y. Equitable	5,000
Home	10,000	Niagara	5,000
Commonwealth	10,000	Firemen's Fund	10,000
Market	10,000	Nassau	10,000
Firemen's	10,000	Union Mutual	5,000
Pacific	5,000	Franklin	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000	Standard	10,000
Broadway	5,000	Citizens'	10,000
Astor	5,000	Brooklyn	10,000
Park	10,000	Imp. & Traders'	5,000
Beekman	10,000	Relief	5,000
United States	5,000	Fulton	5,000
Clinton	5,000	North American	5,000
Atlantic	5,000	Excelsior	5,000
Eagle	5,000	Gallatin	5,000
Ætna, N. Y	5,000	Empire City	5,000
Lorilland	5,000	Howery	5,000
National	15,000	Merchants	5,000
Knickerbocker	10,000		
Total			$295,000

NO. 29 MURRAY-STREET.

E. STONE & Co., Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Insurance $56,000, as follows:

Hanover	$6,600	Eagle	$5,000
Corn Exchange	5,000	Gebhardt	5,000
Continental	5,000	Mech. and Traders'	5,000
American Exchange	5,000	Jefferson	5,000
Lenox	5,000	Home	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000		
Total			$56,000

This building, which runs through to Murray-street, where it is numbered 33, is owned by WM. SPENCER. Insured for $45,000, as follows:

N. American, Philadelphia	$10,000	Washington, N. Y.	10,000
Franklin, Phila	10,000	N. Y. Fire & Marine	15,000
Total			$45,000

NO. 27 MURRAY-STREET,

WARREN & WILSON, dealers in boots and shoes. Insurance $55,000, as follows:

Firemen's	$5,000	Stuyvesant	$5,000
Home	10,000	Union Mutual	5,000
Phenix	5,000	Grocers	5,000
Lamar	10,000	Home	5,000
Com. Mutual	5,000	Total	$55,000

NO. 21 WARREN-STREET.

JOHNSTON, SHEPHERD & SAUNDERS, dry goods. Their premises run through to No. 27 Murray-street. Insurance $65,000, as follows:

Jefferson	$10,000	National	$5,000
Relief	5,000	Astor	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Mercantile	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	Humboldt	5,000
Citizens	5,000	Knickerb'k'r	5,000
Bowery	5,000	Long Island, Br'kyn	5,000
Total			$65,000

The building is owned by HENRY D. ALDRICH. Insured for $30,000, as follows:

North America	$10,000	Washington	$10,000
Franklin, of Phila	10,000	Total	$30,000

GEO. A. CLARK, importer and agent for spool cotton. Insurance $115,000, as follows:

Franklin, of Phila	$10,000	Market	$5,000
Security	10,000	East River	5,000
American	10,000	Continental	5,000
Niagara	10,000	Astor	5,000
Metropolitan	10,000	Liverpool and London	5,000
Home	5,000	Relief	5,000
Germania	5,000	Royal	5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000	Merchants	5,000
Washington	5,000	Total	$115,000
Equitable	5,000		

ALEXANDER CLARK, importer of shawls. Insurance $30,000, as follows:

Clinton	$5,000	Franklin, of Phila	$5,000
Ætna	5,000	Security	5,000
Amer. Exchange	5,000		
Equitable	5,000	Total	$30,000

J. F. MILWARD, dealer in needles. Insurance $20,000, as follows:

Royal	$5,000	Eagle	$5,000
Liverpool & London	5,000	North American	5,000
Total			$20,000

NO. 29 WARREN-STREET.

H. B. DIBBLE & Co., importers of silks; stock damaged by water. Insurance, $80,000, in City companies.

TOWNSEND & YALE, importers of hosiery and small goods; damage slight. Insured for $100,000, in City companies.

The building, owned by Messrs. MCCURDY & HOYT, is slightly damaged. Insured for $15,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

A spark lodged in a window of the second floor of No. 256 Broadway, and set fire to the place. The flames, however, were soon observed, and quickly extinguished. The premises were occupied by AMIDON & LEAVITT, dealers in umbrellas. Their stock is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $52,500 in City companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $25.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A MARRIED LADY.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Sunday afternoon held an inquest at the house No. 137 Second-avenue, upon the body of MRS. CAROLINE OLMSTEAD, a young married lady, who had been found dead in her bedroom on Saturday last. The husband of deceased testified that he left his home about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last to go to his place of business; his wife, when he parted from her, appeared to be in a cheerful frame of mind and in perfect health. About 6 o'clock in the evening he returned home, and on going to his apartment he was surprised to find the door locked. Receiving no response to his repeated calls for admission, he procured a duplicate key from the landlady and unlocked the door. On entering the room, the first object that he saw was his wife, who lay upon the floor, her head beneath a chair, and her body perfectly cold and lifeless. A physician was called but he said Mrs. OLMSTEAD had been dead several hours. Witness further testified that a few years ago his wife had frequently threatened, when laboring under fits of despondency, to poison herself, and on several occasions he had taken laudanum from her, which he believed she had purchased with the object of committing self-destruction. Recently, however, she seemed to be more easy in her mind, and he had not heard her make any threats against her life. He knew of no reason which could have prompted the act, except that deceased had recently felt greatly mortified because one of her brothers had been convicted of an offence and was in prison at the Tombs. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination of the body and found in the stomach a quantity of stramonium seeds, which, in his opinion, had produced death. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of this City, 26 years of age.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. JAMES C. FLETCHER, late an *attaché* of the United States Legation at the Court of Brazil, delivered the first of a series of lectures on the Brazilian Empire at the Cooper Institute last evening. The weather was very cold; nevertheless, Mr. FLETCHER's fame as a lecturer drew together a large and appreciative audience. In the brief limits of a newspaper paragraph it is impossible to give a report, or even a fair *resumé*, of what Mr. FLETCHER said. He discoursed on the beauties of Brazil with such eloquence, and set forth the peculiar advantages which that country at present offers to Americans desirous of bettering their condition in such an impressive manner, that it will be marvelous, indeed, if an exodus does not soon take place from our shores, especially when the present tightness of the times here is taken into account. If our Government take a hint from Mr. FLETCHER's remarks, they will, in event of South Carolina's secession, make overtures to Brazil to come into the Union and fill the gap. Mr. FLETCHER's style is pleasant and narrative; he relates facts without becoming wearisome, and tells truths without thinking it necessary to tinge them with stupidity; and his lectures, withal, have enough of wit and humor to keep an audience from yawning. The series will be continued as announced in the advertising columns.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 369, viz.: 87 men, 73 women, 110 boys, and 99 girls; being an increase on the preceding week of 25; and a decrease of 30 over the corresponding week in 1859. Of this number 177 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes of death were: Apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 7; cholera infantum, 2; cyrrhosis of liver, 3; consumption, 58; congestion of brain, 8; congestion of lungs, 8; convulsions, infantile, 31; croup, 8; diarrhœa, 4; diphtheria, 14; dysentery, 4; debility, adult, 4; debility, infantile, 8; dropsy, 6; dropsy in the chest, 3; dropsy in the head, 9; erysipelas, 4; fever, bilious, 2; fever puerperal, 2; fever, scarlet, 27; fever, typhoid, 3 fever, typhus, 7; whooping cough, 4; heart disease 6; inflammation of brain, 9; inflammation of lungs 27; inflammation of stomach, 3; inflammation of throat, 2; measles, 5; marasmus, infantile, 17; smallpox, 7; teething, 2; palsy, 2; burned or scalded, 4; casualties, 4; intemperance, 2; old age, 8; premature birth, 6; suffocation, accidental, 3. Nativity—United States, 242; Ireland, 85; Germany, 22; England, 5; Scotland, 5; Prussia, 2; France, 2; British America, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and unknown, one each.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.—Mr. GEORGE B. WINANS, one of the Fire-Telegraph operators at the City Hall, died on Saturday night, at his residence in Troy-street, after an illness of short duration. Information of his death was soon afterwards communicated to his mother, Mrs. MARY WINANS, who has for some time past acted as housekeeper for Mayor WOOD, at his City residence, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and on receiving the news she became greatly agitated. Having partially recovered her composure, however, she determined to accompany the messenger to her son's house, but, while endeavoring to put on her bonnet and shawl, she suddenly fell to the floor, and expired immediately. Mrs. WINANS was a native of this City, 58 years of age.

INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Ely, Wisemar and Davis, appointed some time since to ascertain whether there is any interest now being paid on County deposits, met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of the Board. All the Committee were in attendance, but Mr. PLATT, County Treasurer, although requested to be present, failed to appear. Some discussion arose as to the power of the Committee to compel the attendance of Mr. PLATT. It was voted that Mr. BLUNT call on Mr. PLATT and notify him of their next meeting, and inform him if he failed to heed their summons, they should take the necessary legal steps to compel his attendance. The Committee adjourned till 1 P. M. to-day.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived on Sunday from Para, brings a family of fourteen anacondas, some of them larger than any heretofore seen in this country.

Evacuation Day.

THE PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

The day which we celebrate as Evacuation Day might, with equal propriety, be termed Occupation Day. On the 25th of November the British army left New-York; on the 25th of November the American forces occupied the City. Most of those, indeed, who are fond of participating in the pride, pomp and circumstance of our general training days, find the anniversary so much a day of occupation that they are compelled to forego the indulgence of a peripatetic patriotism. Clerks are very busy just at this season, and the majority of our soldiers are clerks. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the occasion now-a-days never passes off with great *éclat*; but it is consoling to remember, in view of this fact, that in 1783, when the received zoological representative of the Mother Country lifted his formidable paw from his desirable possessions in this part of the world, the affair passed off with as great *a-claw* as was desirable.

But although the ranks of the several regiments composing the First and Fourth Brigades, which paraded yesterday, were not any fuller than they should have been, the display was a very fine one. The First, Second, Third, Eleventh, Twenty second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Regiments were in line, on Fifth-avenue, at 11 A. M. They marched past the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Mayor reviewed them, and proceeded through Madison-avenue, Forty-second-street, Fifth-avenue, again to Seventeenth-street, where they were dismissed. The Veterans of 1812 and '76, the Washington Continental Guard, and the Jersey City Continental Guard had their independent parades during the day. The Veteran Corps in the morning fired a salute at the Battery. In the evening the Thirteenth Regiment, National Grays, of Brooklyn, made a moonlight parade in Broadway. They crossed the Fulton ferry, and marched to Union-square and back again. It was a bracing day and evening for exercise in military harness.

An Infant Murdered by its Mother.

On Sunday morning FLORENCE DONOVAN, residing at No. 43 Whitehall-street, found the body of a recently-born infant, wrapped up in blood-stained clothes, upon the roof of an outhouse attached to his residence. He summoned Officer JAMES, of the Harbor Police, who took possession of the corpse, and entered upon an examination of the premises, which resulted in showing that the deceased had in all probability been thrown from one of the rear windows of No. 45 Whitehall-street, occupied by Mr. BERGEN. Those premises were accordingly searched, and MARGARET LAWLER, one of the servants, was found sick in bed. She was interrogated as to her knowledge of the child, but she denied knowing anything about it. Her room was searched, however, and blood-stains were found on the floor, in the washbowl, and on several articles of furniture. The bedclothes were also saturated with blood, and spots of blood could be traced from the room she occupied across the entry to the apartment beneath the window of which the child had been found on the roof of the outhouse. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and in addition to the evidence above stated, CAROLINE GOATT, another servant in the house, testified that it was her custom to sleep with MARGARET, and on Saturday, when she attempted to go to bed, she found the door of the room locked, and MARGARET refused to let her in, so that she had to sleep elsewhere. Dr. BOUTON made a medical examination of the accused, and found unmistakable evidences of recent confinement. He also made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and found that its death had resulted from strangulation. The jury declared that the violence of which it died had been inflicted by the accused, its mother, who was placed in custody. She is an Irish woman, 19 years of age.

Police Reports.

INEXCUSABLE CURIOSITY.

Ellen Gribbins, a native of this City, 23 years of age, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice BRENNAN, on charges of burglary and larceny. She had been found, on Saturday night last, in the house of Mrs. Catharine Rail, No. 151 Ludlow-street, which she had entered by means of a false key, and had given full play to her native curiosity by breaking open a bureau and overhauling nooks and crannies generally. Not content with prying into Mrs. Rail's affairs, the prisoner also appropriated a gold watch and chain belonging to the lady's husband, with which she was about to make off, when the owner of the property met her on the stairs and handed her into the custody of a policeman. Besides the missing articles, a number of skeleton keys were found in the woman's possession.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Beardsley Divorce Suit.

THE COURT IN DARKNESS—A WITNESS THREATENED.

This case was continued before Judge LOTT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Samuel L. Caverly was the first witness sworn. He testified to visiting several places of bad repute accompanied by plaintiff and others. Rev. Joseph Law, Sr., father of the defendant, was next placed on the stand. He testified that he united plaintiff and defendant in marriage in the Spring of 1849; they went to Rhinebeck and remained until September, when they came to his house and stayed until the next Spring; then went to board at the house of H. S. Law, in South Ninth-street, E. D.; lived there about two years; they then kept house in Wilson-street about two years; from there defendant went to the house of witness to reside; that was in 1857. The balance of the testimony of this witness was intended to show that defendant was not the woman married to Dr. Mahan by Father Malone, and seemed to convey the idea that Miss Greenwood was the woman married at that time; he could not identify the handwriting of several notes shown, as that of his daughter; these notes were received by Dr. Mahan, and he swore that he received them from defendant;) Mahan had told witness that it was Miss Greenwood he had married, and fully contradicted several other statements of the Dr. on the stand.

Here a dozen witnesses were introduced to impeach the credibility of Dr. Mahan. Among these were Messrs. Church, Lable, Tisdell, Hall, Searles, Truman, Conklin and H. R. Fletcher, a majority of whom testified that they knew the general reputation of Dr. Mahan for truth and veracity; that it was bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. A witness was also placed on the stand who swore that plaintiff came to her house, on Third-avenue, New-York, in 1855, to secure board for Miss Greenwood, who was about to be confined; witness refused to receive her.

As Mr. Hall, named above, left the witness' stand, the gas was turned off and the Court-room was in total darkness. Mr. Hall, who went among the audience within the rail, appealed to the Court for protection, as Dr. Mahan had threatened to take his life. Dr. Mahan denied the charge and stated to the Court that he simply asked Mr. Hall where he resided—where he could find him.

The Court cautioned Dr. Mahan not to interfere with the witnesses.

The gas was soon turned on and business was again resumed. At 7 o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning. Only two or three witnesses will be examined to-day, when a small quantity of rebutting testimony will be introduced and the case will probably go to the jury to-night.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met as Canvassers last evening. The Special Committee appointed to examine the returns of the Inspectors of the late election submitted their report, accompanied by resolutions declaring the persons who had received the highest number of votes elected to the offices designated. The resolutions were adopted. The names of the successful candidates have already been published. After the adjournment of the Canvassers, the Common Council met in regular session. A number of petitions were presented and appropriately roferred. An effort was made, without success, to reconsider the action heretofore had, awarding a contract for grading and paving to Mr. HOLLOHAN, the next to the lowest bidder therefor, a Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, who had withdrawn his bid. Several ballots were had for an engineer of the steam heating apparatus of the City Hall, but the Board adjourned without making an appointment. Although the session extended beyond the usual hour, no business beyond the reception of petitions was transacted.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE—COMMENDABLE CONDUCT OF A TEACHER.—Public School-House No. 11, on Washington near Fulton-avenue, was set on fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when all the departments of the school were in session. One of the teachers, observing the smoke, quietly notified the other teachers, and the children were dismissed and got out of the building without any confusion whatever. The fire was in the basement, and was caused by a child throwing a lighted match into a pile of shavings. As soon as the house was vacated, the alarm was given and the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the lower story. Nearly all the school apparatus, books, &c., were removed in safety. The building is frame; two stories and basement, and the damage by the fire is estimated at $500. No insurance.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—On Sunday evening the fourth anniversary of the Williamsburgh Christian Missionary Association was held in the South Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Church. From the Secretary's report it appears that during the past year 2,153 visits were made; 249 sick persons were visited; 109 funerals were attended; 59 sermons preached; 19 hopeful conversions; 47 children induced to attend Sabbath School; 38 temperance addresses were made; 32 persons signed the pledge; 34 families were temporarily relieved; employment was founnd for 3 persons, and 225 tracts were distributed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN KEENAN, a cripple, was crushed to death, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by a cart loaded with coal passing over him on Columbia, corner of Pacific-street. The team belonged to ROBERT YELLOWLEE, of Atlantic-street, and the driver had backed up at house No. 243 Columbia-street to dump the coal. He left the team a moment to get a receipt for the coal, and on his absence the horse took fright and ran away and over KEENAN.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A little son of C. H. JUDSON, Court, corner of Luqueer-street, was knocked down by the horses attached to a Court-street car yesterday morning, the horses and car passing over him. Fortunately he fell between the rails, and was not seriously injured.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named JOSEPH WEBB was found dead in the Clare Road by the Police Sunday night. An inquest was held by Coroner HORTON, when a verdict of death by "intemperance and exposure" was rendered.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—MARY RABBITT, residing in Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, was seriously burned Monday night, by her clothes taking fire from a candle. She was taken to the City Hospital.

MILITARY.—The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, paraded last evening, and crossing to New-York proceeded up Broadway to Union-square and returned. The corps made a very creditable appearance.

THANKSGIVING.—Mayor POWELL, in compliance with the Governor's proclamation, has requested the citizens of Brooklyn to observe Thursday next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1860—Equity Causes—Nos. 67, 88, 100, 104. Jury Causes—Nos. 31, 46, 21, 50, 51, 53, 37, 16, 8, 35, 47, 48, 56, 58, 59, 60.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—DECEMBER TERM, 1860.—Notes of issue for this December Term must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 6th December (Thursday). Jury trials commence on the second Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

New-Jersey.

ATTEMPT BY BURGLARS TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.—On Saturday night the coal office of RANDALL & MORRELL, at the foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, and an attempt was made to blow open the safe. Overturning the safe, with the lock upwards, they filled the keyhole with powder, and laid a safety fuse therefrom to a pile of paper a few feet off, which they set on fire. For some reason this arrangement did not work, when the rascals returned, and attempted to ignite the powder by placing near it a sperm candle; but again they were doomed to disappointment. The candle not being properly placed, the matted sperm dropped upon the powder and prevented it from taking fire. Finding their labor in vain, the burglars left the premises without further search.

EVACUATION DAY.—The Jersey Continentals, under Capt. DEMOTT, paraded yesterday for the purpose of celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British. The First Company Continentals of New-York, under Lieut. MARSTEN, visited Jersey City, and after a parade and collation with their Jersey brethren, both companies proceeded to New-York.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner DONNELLY, of Hudson City, held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of PATRICK HANLEY, employed as a foreman at the Bergen Tunnel, who dropped dead while carrying a pail of water into his dwelling, on Friday morning. The deceased had been suffering from disease of the heart, for some time previous, and it is supposed that was the cause of death.

A POORHOUSE FARM.—The Board of chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, are about taking the necessary steps to establish a Poorhouse, Workhouse, and House of Reformation, on the property known as the Poorhouse Farm at Snake Hill.

DEATH OF CAPT. FRAZEE.—Capt. WM H. FRAZEE, formerly commander of the Sound steamer *Vanderbilt*, and recently of the *Francis Skiddy*, died at his residence, No. 63 Hudson-street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon last.

AN OLD CHURCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. TAYLOR's,) of Bergen, will celebrate their two hundreth anniversary.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The chartered steamers of the Paraguay expedition are turning out as was anticipated. Every month extensive and costly repairs have to be effected on them. They break down in hull and machinery in the most unexpected manner. The *Mohawk* and the *Crusader* on the home station, and the *Mystic* on the Coast of Africa, are said to be in a miserable state; and the *Wyandotte* and *Sumpter* are little better. They have already cost the country more money than as many more gunboats of twice their tonage would have done.

The U. S. corvette *Savannah* is now alongside the wharf at Brooklyn, having been formally put out of commission on Saturday, and preparations to pay off and discharge her crew are nearly complete. Their wages alone will probably exceed $6,000, three-fourths of which sum will be spent within a month. Some men—the wildest ones on shore—have $500 coming to them, the result of the most penurious saving on shipboard,—yet they will be penniless in a few weeks.

The Midshipmen who were transferred from the corvette *Plymouth* to "Old Ironsides," at Annapolis, are reported to be quite at home in their new ship. Rowing, exercising sails and guns, night general quarters, and handling small arms are regularly practiced. The most rigid discipline is maintained on board. Young SHULTZ, the New-York Common School candidate, and the first boy who ever entered the Navy through scholastic merits, is one of the smartest fellows on board. Midshipmen are sadly wanted in the Navy at present.

Considerable curiosity exists in Naval circles here in regard to the action of the Naval Apprentice Board, which met some time since at Norfolk. There is nothing of more importance to the improvement of the Navy than a proper apprentice system, and the doings of the Board on the matter possess interest for many who wish to see our national marine progress in the right direction. We hope to see the decision of the Board made public.

Secretary FLOYD has once more changed the organization of the Western Military Departments. There will be no longer a "Department of Oregon" or a "Department of California," both being merged into one, and called the "Department of the Pacific." This new Department will include Washington Territory, (except the Rogue River and the Umpqua Districts,) and the country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions lying within the limits of the Department of New-Mexico and Utah. San Francisco will be the new head-quarters—Vancouver sinking to a secondary position. Brig.-Gen. JOHNSTON, Second Cavalry, will be the Commandant of the Pacific.

The garrison of Fort Lanel, K. T., having been ordered to winter at Fort Riley, was transferred to that fort on the 11th of November. The following companies, all in good health, had reported to the Commandant of Fort Riley: Companies H and E, Second Infantry; Companies K and C, Second Dragoons. A detachment of fifty men had been left at Fort Lanel to protect Government property.

Major MARCY, U. S. A., had the troops of Forts Randall and Laramie assembled for payment at the former place on the 10th inst.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot speak too highly of the virtues of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment for their speedy cure of Coughs and Colds. Our experience of their efficacy satisfies us that no better preparation exists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

Decreased Loans	$202,000
Decreased Specie	770,000
Decreased Circulation	150,000
Decreased Deposits	1,133,000
Total Specie in Banks	3,344,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand, principally for the East. WHEAT—No sales. CORN in car lots at 65c.; and 6,000 bushels sold at 62½c., in store. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels at 35¾c. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels at 68c. for Canal. BARLEY more firmly held; sales 6,000 bushels Cayuga at 60c., and car lots of Jefferson at 65c. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at $19½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, quotations ranging from 8½c. to 10¾c. for middling. Market firm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; sales 21,000 bushels at 76c. for No. 1, and 74c.@74½c. for No. 2. CORN very dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. flour; 6,500 bushels wheat; 3,000 bushels corn. No shipments. FREIGHTS—Nothing doing. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 7 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

The receipts of cotton for the week ending on Friday last, were 70,000 bales, against 74,000 for the corresponding week last year.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, at 10c. for Middling, with a fair demand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 23 | Gov. Island. 7 12 | Hell Gate... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship R. Jacobs, Robinson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks American Eagle, Dyer, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; C. Brewer, Gould, Bathurst, R. W. Frundy.

Brigs H. C. Brooks, Sherrill, St. Jago, Miller & Houghton; Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; State of Maine, Cates, Cette, Thompson & Hunter; Cremona, Fulmore, Glasgow, F. G. Parker; Lady Washington, Morrison, Londenderry, P. I. Nevius & Son; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Glasgow. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Warren, Washington, ——; Pearl, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; M. Smith, Maxwell, Chesapeake Bay; L. Rich, Nickerson, Elizabethport, Ingalls & Carman; M. Hoyt, Peacock, Cette, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Isabella, Franklin Boston, Dayton & Co.; Paradise, Rich, Aux Cayes, Hamilton Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper and Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Ellen Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Rotterdam 32 ds., with mdse. to Hecks & Bell. Sld. in co. with Bremen ship Charles, for New-York. Had light E. S. E. and S. E. winds to the Banks, since then N. W. and light baffling westerly winds.

Ship Viking, (of New-Bedford,) Winsor, from San Francisco 110 ds., with mdse. to Willett & Co. Had heavy weather on the Coast.

Ship Charles and Jane, Haskell, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to load for England.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanoverian,) Kulsel, Bremen Oct. 23, with 212 passengers to Henschen, & Unkant. Had 20 days' passage, experienced some heavy weather, which caused the vessel to leak, sprung spars, lost and split sails &c. Nov. 13, lat. 44 09, lon. 55 32, signalized a French ship bound E., with double name, Jacia Sui——; latter part could not make out.

Brig Black Fish, Fairchild, Charleston 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Raynes, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Brig Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Newport, for Port Ewen.

Brig B. Small, Haskell, New-Bedford 4 ds.

Schr. Sarah. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Experienced heavy weather. 15th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74 50, passed a small steamer, apparently a ferry-boat, lying to and laboring very much, (probably the Palmetria, hence for Pala,) wind at the time a gale from W.; showed no colors.

Schr. Sarah H. Sears, (of New-Haven,) Munroe, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with coffee and fustic to Joseph Eneas. Has had head winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Florence Rogers, (3-masted,) Rogers, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.